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The Bombay Chronicle

The Bombay Chronicle.
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VOL. III. NO. 138 BOMBAY: SATURDAY JUNE 12, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY				
June				
12th „	Arabia	8000	...	...
19th „	Salsette	6000	Moldavia ...	10000
26th „	Kaisar-i-Hind .	11500	..	..
SUNDAY.				
4th July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
11th „	Khyber	9000	...	...
18th „	Salsette	6000	Medina ...	12500
25th „	Caledonia	8000	...	...
31st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia ...	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

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NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
Hasen Maru ..	T. Terada	3784	31st May	12th June
Kansgawa Maru	K. Higo	6238	15th June	27th June
Kamakura Maru	S. Nishimura	6126	16th June	28th June
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	3rd July	15th July

For Freight apply to:—

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Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

If you are feeling morese and listless, are despondent and are continually tired, the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kasagra—"the laxative that cures." D-24

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Sparta * ..	5415	..	12th June
City of London ..	9000	30th June	...
City of Lahore† ..	6947	23rd June	..

* This steamer (City of Sparta) is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

†The City of Lahore will not call at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	608	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

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A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

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Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

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Mauritius Commercial Bank.

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The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

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Manager.

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Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes.

"LHASA," 2,184, Friday 18th June. †Direct.

†On arrival of the English Mail.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,184 tons, after arrival of English Mail steamer on Friday, 18th June connecting at Karachi (Passengers only) with S. S. "DUMRA," for Muscat, Bushire, Mohomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "VARELA," 4,645 tons, on Thursday 18th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, on or about 12th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "DILWARA," 5,378, tons on or about 18th June, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. "ELGIN," on or about 13th instant calling at Tuticorin.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
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Bombay.

12th June 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "Olympia"	5124	J. Ld Henderson	about middle of July, 1915.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

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Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
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Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

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The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

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Caterer for Wedding Parties; Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

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Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
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Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/-
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The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

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TUITION to Matric students English, Mathematics; Rs. 3 each subject. Each subject one hour daily. Book-keeping and Accountancy by Graduates. COMMERCIAL EDUCATION CLASSES, Broacha Bldg., Princess St. 977

A BARGAIN.—Owing to late Monsoon the well-known RACE VIEW HOTEL, Mahableshwar will be kept open until the end of this month. Visitors, who wish to take advantage of the above will be charged moderately and cheap motor seats will be arranged. 933

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LOST—JEHANGIRSHAW S. MARFATIA, a Parsi of Surat, who wears a green coat, white pant, and shoes, stammers while speaking, has disappeared. Finder please inform.
N. J. PATEL,
Matunga. 979

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—(Confidential)—A well-known AMERICAN DENTIST in Bombay undertakes to do any kind of dental work on *monthly payment* at moderate charges.
High class work guaranteed. No increase in price. Please apply: DENTIST, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

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Sole Agents:—
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WANTED a small second-hand refrigerator cheap. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 520 A. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2

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WANTED Managers for Railway Refreshment Rooms.—Salary Rs. 40-50 with liberal commission.—Apply with copies of testimonials to THE SUPERINTENDENT CATERING, B. N. Railway House, Calcutta, Kidderpur. 193

WANTED.—An experienced Lady Doctor on a monthly salary of Rs. 150. Conveyance and Boarding free.—Apply with copies of testimonials to MAHARAJA SAHEB DEO, Feudatory Chief, Sirguja. 168

WANTED TWO DENTAL MECHANICS must be competent and good all round men with references. Apply:—
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107, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 900

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WANTED a Science Teacher for the A. H. School, Dhar, on a beginning salary of Rs. 80 p. m. He must be a graduate. Also an Undergraduate strong in Mathematics on a salary of Rs. 50 p. m. Both must be good in cricket.
Apply to The HEAD-MASTER, A. H. School, Dhar, C. I. 172

WANTED a PARSI SALESMAN or CANVASSER for Wines, Spirits, Cologne Water, Tinctures and Spirituous Preparations. One knowing correspondence preferred. Salary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 393, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 931

WANTED A B. A. L. T. is required for the Headmastership of Islamia High School, Lucknow, from July 1915. Pay rising from Rs. 125 to Rs. 200.
Communication should be made with Mr. SAMIULLAH BEG, Advocate, Lucknow, in connection with the above post. 161

WANTED a qualified and experienced MAN to take charge of Electric Lighting Installation in State Bungalows at Porbandar. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials, stating age and pay expected, to.
STATE ENGINEER,
161 Porbandar.

WANTED—Purchasers for best ALPHONSO MANGOES, Rs. 3, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 6 per dozen; PAYAREE MANGOES Rs. 2, Rs. 3, Rs. 4-8, per dozen. All other fruits, vegetable, fish, ice, etc., at Market rates. Orders with cash or V.P.P.
DHOBLE & Co.,
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WANTED for the Zenana Hospital, Dera Ismail Khan a Female Assistant Surgeon (Indian) pay Rs. 150 p.m., with free quarters and outdoor servants. Private practice not allowed.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRESIDENT, Municipal Committee, Dera Ismail Khan. 185

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Application should be made in person with a copy of testimonials &c., to the CIVIL SURGEON. 192

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Apply in writing at once to Mr. CHOTANI, Seewri Bunder, stating qualifications and pay expected. 956

WANTED—WORKSHOP INSTRUCTOR for the College of Engineering, Madras, Salary Rs. 200. Candidates must have had a sound training on European lines and must be expert in the use of hand tools and familiar with the application of modern machine tools. A knowledge of Electrical work will be a recommendation. Applications stating age, experience, etc., accompanied by copies of testimonials, will be received by the Principal up to 25th June, 1915.
W. H. JAMES,
Principal,
College of Engineering.
Madras, June, 1915. 160

WANTED.

WANTED SITUATION by one knowing Accounts, Typewriting etc. Good Testimonials. Salary Rs. 50. Apply to Box No. 397 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 967

WANTED a partner to invest Rs. 8 to 10,000 in a lucrative business including provisions and wines. Profits over 25 per cent. Brokers need not apply. Apply to box No. 399 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 973

SECOND CLASS ENGINEER well experienced in mills, ginning and pressing factories ready for engagement. Also takes contract for repair. Apply to Box No. 396 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 958

WANTED July, Lakhaoti A. V. Middle School (11 miles from Bulandshahr) Matriculated Christian Master (unmarried), as first Assistant. Pay according to experience.—Apply with testimonials, SECRETARY, C. M. S., 7a Canning Road, Allahabad. 163

WANTED.—A COMPETENT WEAVING MASTER to manage an up-country Mill of about 500 looms. Apply stating terms and previous experience to the,
MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Lahore Spinning & Weaving Mills Co. Ltd.,
965 Lahore.

WANTED an EXPERT with practical experience of Lac cultivation to cultivate Lac in Forest of the Palanpur State. Candidates should apply with certificates and the lowest pay acceptable to.
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
to the Heir-Apparent,
162 Palanpur State (Gujarat.)

WANTED—TWO GOOD FITTERS; with fair knowledge of electrical work. Pay upto Rs. 100 per month according to qualifications. Apply with copies of Certificates to:—
C. B. POOLEY ESQ.,
Executive Engineer,
Lake Whiting District,
935 Bhatghar, Bhor State.

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano etc., in one lot to No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 662

FOR SALE.—Rare opportunity for Doctors and business men to buy unique-shaped 4 cylinders 2 seater MOTOR CAR with dickey-seat. Price cheap. Apply to Box No. 398 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 970

A small lot of CURZON and CORONATION DURBAR HATS for sale. Apply to:—
JEHANGIR D. MISTRI,
Mahomedi Mahal,
Dhobi-Talao. 978

FOR SALE BY OFFERS.—A large plot of land opposite the Mahaluxmi Race Course admeasuring about 12,500 square yards and suitable for Mills, Stables or Factories with uptodate Sheds and two large Chawls on the front. Further particulars can be had from MEHTA & Co. 817

FOR SALE—ONE ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFT to lift 10 cwts. to a height of 50'—3½" complete with Motor, Gearing, Collapsible Gates, Indicator Board, etc., by "Smith and Stevens." London and Manchester. Patent Stevens and Major's system."
One Electric Goods Lift to carry 5 cwts to a total height of 50'—3½" including motor etc., and the necessary Cage, Steel Gates and Indicator Board, by "Arch Smith and Stevens" in good working order, for immediate disposal; offers to include cost of dismantling. Apply to Box No. 365, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 767

TO BE LET.

ROOM furnished or unfurnished with Board for Young Lady. Terms Rs. 50 p.m. Apply "G" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 901

TO LET—BUNGALOWS on the Parel Hill. Apply:—
VASANTRAO ANANDRAO DABHOLKAR,
952 Esplanade Cross Road.

TO BE LET.—With immediate possession, a large airy office room with electric lights and fan on Esplanade Road, above Messrs. LEACH & WEBORNY. Apply on the first floor. 974

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR BHIWANDIWALLA'S BUNGALOW, 11, Club Road. 4 Bed rooms with Bath rooms. Separate Kitchen, Godown, and a Hall, lately painted, with Gas and Electric fittings, from 1st June, Rs. 100. 941

WATSON'S ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 125 to 25. Rooms furnished and arrangements made for Board at shortest notice. Apply—
MANAGER,
795 Watson's Annexe.

TO LET.—SHOW ROOMS: On the Hornby Road in most prominent position now occupied by W. H. THORNS & CO., Apply Sharp, Terms, etc., see
W. H. THORNS & Co.,
369/371, Hornby Road, Bombay. 917

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that RAO BAHADUR RAJARAM SITARAM DIKSHIT of Nagpur and our Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit of Bombay have contracted to sell to our client Mr. POORANMAL GOOLJI SINGHANI, the immoveable properties hereinafter firstly, secondly and thirdly described. All persons having any claim or interest therein and thereto or any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, sale, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 14, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any claim and the same if any will be considered to be waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Girgaum Back Road without the Fort of Bombay within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 334 New No. 2155 Old Survey No. 601 New Survey No. 7951 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D. Ward No. 1448 (2) and Street No. 7 (a) and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the said Girgaum Back Road, on or towards the East by the common passage of the oart and on the remaining two sides by the property of Rajaram Sitaram Dikshit.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuages, buildings, hereditaments and premises and stable standing, lying and being at Girgaum Back Road without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 334 New No. 2155 Old Survey No. 601 and New Survey No. 7951 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D. Ward Nos. 1448 (1) and 1448 (3) and Street Nos. 7 and 7 (b) and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North partly by a common passage and beyond that by the properties herein firstly and thirdly described, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the South by the property of Roze Maria Almida and on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuages, buildings, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Girgaum Back Road without the Fort in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Old No. 334 New No. 2155 Old Survey No. 601 and New Survey No. 7951 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D. Ward No. 1449 and Street No. 258 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the Girgaum Back Road aforesaid on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore firstly described on or towards the South partly by a passage and partly by the property hereinbefore secondly described and on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage.

Dated this 11th day of June, 1915.
DIKSHIT & PURUSHOTTAMRAI,
971 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament with codicil thereto of CHUBILDAS LULLOOBHOY, late of Bombay, Bhansali Hindu Freight broker ..... Deceased

1. KESSERBAI, widow of the above-named deceased Chubildas Lulloobhoy and 2. JAMNAYJAY CHUBILDAS, both of Bombay Bhansali Hindu Inhabitants living on income of property and residing at Nepean Sea Road outside the Fort two out of the three executors named in the said will ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
The 31st day of May, 1915.
Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
975 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 672 of 1913.—Re: Kisonchand Gogildas.
No. 27 of 1914.—Re Mahomed Abdul Rehman Memon.
No. 62 of 1914.—Re: Mahomedally Abdulhusein Dawoodi Bora and another traded as Mahomedally Abdul Huscin.
No. 153 of 1914.—Re Esub Ahmed Vora.
No. 213 of 1914.—Re: Lalbi and Kulsumbi widows of Balamia Mahomed Dekhmi.
No. 284 of 1914.—Re: G. S. Mukadum.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is intended to declare final Dividends in the above matters.

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the Office of the Official Assignee of Bombay on or before the 17th day of July 1915. If they fail to do so, their claims will be expunged and the Official Assignee will proceed to make final dividends without regard to their claims.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, this 11th day of June, 1915.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
972.

THE EASTERN CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have this day taken over the MANAGING AGENCY of the EASTERN CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED, and all communications intended for the Company should be addressed to us.

SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Taj Buildings,
Wallace Street,
Bombay, 8th June, 1915. 950

NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES ON THE M. A. COURSES.

THE series of University Lectures on the M.A. courses in History, Economics, Philosophy and Sanskrit for the year 1916 will be delivered in Bombay during the academic year 1915-16.

2. The time-table and syllabuses of the Lectures have been published in pamphlet form and copies of the pamphlet may be purchased from the University Office at Annas 4 per copy, or, including postage, Annas 4½.

3. Any person, whether graduate or undergraduate or otherwise, may attend one or more courses of Lectures on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 for each course attended. The fee is payable *in advance*, i.e., on or before the day appointed for the delivery of the fourth Lecture of the course to which it appertains. Students whose fees remain unpaid on the day fixed for the delivery of the fourth Lecture of a particular course will not be permitted to attend any further Lectures bearing on the course.

4. Candidates reading for the M.A. degree may or may not attend the Lectures at their option.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 5th June, 1915.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on MONDAY, the 14th June 1915, at 5 p.m., (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1914.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the year 1915, and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the chairman may bring forward.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 27th April, 1915.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed, from the 5th June to 19th June 1915, both days inclusive. 920

NOTICE.

THE BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on the 20th instant, SUNDAY, at 4 p.m., (Standard Time), in the Bunglow behind the Registered Office of the Company in the Mill compound to do the following business as per requisition forwarded by Goswami Lalgirji Binodgirji and others.

(a) If the Company is unable to pay off its debts, the Company should be wound up by the Court.

(b) If the above resolution is not passed, the present Directors be removed and if so other Directors be appointed in their places.

(c) The Directors should not enter into any agreement either with Mr. Mafatal Gagalbhai or with any other party without the sanction of the generalbody of the Shareholders of the said Company.

C. N. NAGARSETH,
Chairman, Directors' Board,
The Broach Industrial Cotton Spg. and Weaving Company, Limited.
963

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the demolishing of two buildings and two sheds at the south west end of Surat Street Masjid.

The Contractor must demolish and remove the building materials and level the ground within 6 weeks from date, tender is accepted. Tenders to be superscribed. "Tenders for demolishing buildings" and addressed to the office of

THE RESIDENT ENGINEER,
Harbour Branch Extension,
Carlton House, Outram Road,
934 Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

From and after this date the undersigned will be prepared to accept Fire Insurance Risks in the Bombay Presidency, on behalf of the London Assurance Corporation established in A.D. 1720 and Incorporated in England.

FRAMJEE SONS & Co.,
Oriental Buildings,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
926

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from THURSDAY the 1st proximo till THURSDAY the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 10th June, 1915.

Don't give way before your task, gather renewed energy and vitality from Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Build up the broken down tissues and nourish the tired nerves. B-6

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521

Mamade Stanley Humphrey of Waterloo Mansions has wound up the business: so all stock-in-trade of fancy dresses, laces, ribbons, hats, bonnets, trimmings, underwears, overcoats, etc., etc., is open to reasonable offer.

Special attention is drawn to the artistic shop furniture and tailoring department fittings.

SALE TO-DAY AT 1 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF 75 TONS NEW BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

Under instructions from Gambhirchand Kedarnath, ... and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Dolatram Koondanmal, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th June, 1915, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), at the Godown of Gambhirchand Kedarnath, Esq., situate at Kalyan Street, the following:—

75 tons new brown bold linseed (May, 1915, delivery).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th June, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Hansome new designed furniture such as single and double mirror door almirahs, chest of drawers, drawing room suites, tables, chairs, clothes presses, fancy teapoys, easy chairs, reclining sofas, hatstand, book-cases, etc.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay:—

1 Austrian safe.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator General Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Madame Marie Louise Lagier, the following effects of the said deceased, such as:—

Valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture comprising of dining table, set of dining chairs, single and double mirror door almiras hanging clothes and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, fancy teapoys, hatstands, easy chairs, drawing room screen, writing and dressing tables, office chairs, book-cases, meat-safes, clothes, baskets iron bedsteads, sewing machine rich glassware, crockery ware and platedware, table ornaments and cooking utensils etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

2 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office broughams.

2 rubber-tyred palanquin shaped office shigrams.

1 rubber-tyred handsome well-built victoria.

The property of a Parsi gentleman going Home:—

1 well-built brougham in good order by Kesterton (London).

AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

Several second-hand bicycles for gents.

By order of the office concerned:—

1 gent's bicycle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME DRAWING, DINING, BED-ROOM TEAKWOOD AND CARVED BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, CROCKERYWARE, TABLE ORNAMENTS, RICH CARPETS AND PICTURES, ETC.

Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 29th June, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Rafia Manzil, Wodehouse Road, very valuable and handsome (made to order) artistic teak and carved blackwood household furniture comprising dining table, set of dining chairs, handsome hall side and corner cabinets, single and double door almyrahs, hanging clothes and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, fancy teapoys, hatstands, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, large chiffoniers, sweet-toned cottage piano, rich pictures, new designed drawing room screens, reclining sofas, writing and dressing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, upholstered hall suit sofas and chairs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, clothes baskets, new designed iron and brass bedsteads, rich carpets, glassware, crockeryware, table ornaments, brassware and cooking utensils, etc.

The property of Madame Stanley Humphrey.

The property will be open on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th June, 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Property at Kalbadevi.

Under instructions of the owner, Mr. Moreshwar Harichandra Joshi, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th day of June 1915, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following property on the premises:—

Particulars—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the building and messuages, standing thereon, situate at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 883½ square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 704, New No. C3208, Old Survey No. 27, and New Survey No. D1688, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, C. Ward Nos. 412 and 413 (i), and Street Nos. 11 and 12, and bounded as follows, on the East, West and North by a common passage, and on the South by the property of Mr. Govindrao H. Joshi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the owner on the premises, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 12th June, 1915.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. GHANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ETC.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th day of June, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Office, at 52, Meadows Street, Fort, (opposite Messrs. Tarachand Pursram), very useful household furniture comprising of dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome cabinet, easy chairs, leather and tapestry lined sofas, reclining back sofas, drawing room suites, teapoys, writing and office tables, cane sofas, bedsteads, book-stands, office clocks, soiled linen baskets, etc., etc.

The property of a private gentleman:—
1 high class camera almost new.
1 telescope.

By order of the office concerned:—
5 c/s Belgian cotton trouserings, 47 inches width in six designs.
6 cases shirting flannel 28 inches width, in fifteen designs.

GHANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th June, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Customs House, on TUESDAY, the 15th June, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Provisions, tiles, velvet, bedstead, machinery, Arabic books, elastics, advertising matter, electric fittings, combs, glassware, fire crackers, detachable row boat motor, wearing apparel, books, calendars, coal pitch, steel bars, deck chairs, planks and various other articles.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th June, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

A GRAND ENTERPRISE OF

VICTOR CINEMA

AT LATE LA SCALA THEATRE

KALBADEVI ROAD.

THE UNBEATABLE SERIAL FILM

THE TREY O' HEARTS

THE TREY O' HEARTS

36,000 Feet—30 Parts.

To-night 2nd Instalment

PARTS 11 TO 20.

More sensational incidents,
Heart-rending scenes, death dealing Feats
THRILLS, SENSATION, EMOTION.

COME AND SEE A DENGEROUS LEAP OF 85 FEET.

Miss anything you like but donot miss this wonderful film

Saturday & Sunday MATINEE 4-30.
2 SHOWS: 6-45 & 10-0: 2 SHOWS

There will be no 10 o'clock show on Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday.

PEOPLE'S POPULAR PRICES.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Lohar Chawl.....'Phone 1882.....Princess St.

To-night. To-night.

We present a four-reel powerful drama

THE RUBY OF DESTINY.

5,000 feet.

The story of this modern drama is based on the old legend about a young gipsy girl's prophecy in which the strangest and most bewildering situations are untangled by the cleverness of one man, and the utmost attention arrested by the [illegible] and richness of the scenes as well as t[illegible] production. The original manuscript[illegible] and are still carefully preserved.

PATHE'S LATEST ANIMATED WAR GAZETTE.

Two very screaming comics.

You will laugh more heartily at the quaint humour of our refined and delightful comedies than at any thing you ever saw before.

3 Shows Nightly.....Each 1½ hours.
7 to 8-30. 8-45 to 10-15. 10-30 to 12.

Extra Prize Shows, every Sat: & Sunday 5-15 to 6-45.

Popular half rates as usual.

Our Great New Serial Masterpiece

THE MASTER KEY

36,000 feet.....15 parts

Commences on the 19th June. LOOK OUT.

TO LET—Alfred Theatre, Calcutta, for a long period, and Empire Theatre, Bombay, on week days.

The Parsi Alfred Theatrical Co.

will perform at the
EMPIRE THEATRE—FORT

To-day Saturday Matinee at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)

MAHABHARAT

To-night Saturday at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.)

MAHABHARAT

To-morrow Sunday Matinee at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MAHABHARAT

Prices of Admission:—Rs.3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, 1 and As. 8.

C. P. KHATOW,
Proprietor.

Telephone No. 286.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
THE
LONDON COSTUME COMEDY Co.
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
AT
6-30 Gaiety Theatre
Edwardes Theatre 10 p. m.

Popular Prices from to-night
Rs. 2, 1 & As. 8.
(A few front stalls only at Rs. 3.)
Booking at Rose & Co.

(For other Amusements see page 4).

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan) Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya ...
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Too much smoking sometimes creates a headache—aches so much it nauseates—Stearns' Headache Cure clears the head and makes you feel like new. C 6

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
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By appointment to H. H. THE MAHARAJA.

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculist and Scientific Refractionists.

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SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Has 25 Years' Practical Experience in sight-testing retinoscopically, and holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia, Sir J. L. Jenkins (Chief Justice of Bengal); The Hon. Justices of the High Court; Members of the Legal and Medical Profession, and other high personages (one of which we append below):—

Gowalia Tank Road.
Bombay, 17th November, 1905.

Mr. Phiroze M. Dastoor has on various occasions, examined my eyes with the Ophthalmoscope, and supplied me with glasses for the correction of mixed astigmatism; they suit me so well that I find great comfort in using them, and I have much pleasure in testifing to his skill and ability.

(Sd.) E. PETERS, M.B.,
Lt.-Colonel. I.M.S.,

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Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction."
FREE ON APPLICATION.

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WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the Island and Presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—

Note.—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all class of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to:—

K. ANANT RAM & BROS.,
Chief Agents,
17-19, Church Gate Street,
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TUTORIAL HIGH SCHOOL

For Boys and Girls of all Classes and Creeds.

Petit Bungalow, Govalia Tank Road.

Two Minutes' walk from Station and Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

Excellent Library and Up-to-Date Laboratory.

Over 800 Students are now on the roll, including 183 girls: Christian, Hindu, Jew, Mohammadan and Parsi.

School reopens on 10th June 1915
Detailed Prospectus Post Free.

MARTIN'S
CAPIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies.

A Famous Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, or that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their [illegible] with. All of Chemists and Stores, or post free for [illegible] MARTIN & Co., 19, GREAT CASTLE STREET, LONDON, W.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 11.

Easterly winds have carried the rainfall into the submontane districts, Punjab. Rainfall appeared on the north Madras coast and continued in Burma, Northeast India and South Peninsula.

The principal amounts are:—Toungoo three inches, Mandalay one, Cox's Bazar and Saugor Island two, Jessore one and a half, Chittagong, Narayanganj, Mymensingh and Hazaribagh one, Bangalore three quarters, Waltair one and a half and Gopalpur one. There has been no important change on the Malabar coast.

Forecast:—No great change.

FLOODS IN CACHAR AND SYLHET.

SUMMER CROPS DAMAGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 10.

A Shillong message dated 10th June states:—The recent heavy rain in the hills caused floods in Cachar and southern Sylhet. In Cachar low lands were submerged, but no danger to life was apprehended and no special arrangements are required for grazing cattle. The weather is improving and if there is no further heavy rain the floods will subside rapidly and there will be no serious distress. Considerable damage has already been done to the summer rice crop throughout the district. In southern Sylhet also the same crop was seriously damaged. Long stemmed rice also was destroyed in places. If the weather improves the crop can in places be resown. The price of the rice has risen owing to breaches in the railway, but this will be corrected by imports by the river.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 11th June 1915, was 29.913 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .018 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 32 F all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 11th of June, 1915.

STATIONS:	Temp in Shade: Maximum of last 24 hours	Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date	Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (10th)	95.2	84.8	61	..	0	0
Jask	101.5	84.3	56	..	0	—0.05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	114.8	91.9	53	..	0	—0.05
Rawalpindi	113.5	85.1	32	..	0.12	—0.17
Lahore	114.8	81.6	60	0.30	0.31	0.14
Hissar	113.5	81.5	59	..	0.39	..
Ambala	108.7	78.1	62	..	0	—0.11
Delhi	105.2	80.5	56	..	0.05	0.30
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	108.1	84.9	56	..	0.24	0.02
Mainpuri	104.3	80.3	75	0.12	0.12	0.05
Jhansi	109.8	84.8	44	..	0.12	—0.10
Cawnpore	97.2	80.9	69	..	0	—0.43
Allahabad	100.1	78.7	61	..	0.06	—0.08
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	115.7	86.6	64	..	0	—0.02
Karachi	99.0	83.3	81	..	0	—0.11
Ajmer	107.1	88.2	43	..	0	—0.15
Jaipore	112.0	86.6	48	..	0	—0.14
Kotah	114.6	91.6	30	..	0	—0.57
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	97.4	80.2	78	..	0	—0.24
Dwarka	88.9	82.3	76	..	0	—0.36
Veraval	95.9	81.6	81	..	0	—0.05
Rajkot	104.1	76.8	74	..	0	—0.20
Bhavnagar Para	102.4	79.9	68	..	0	—0.45
Surat	93.2	80.2	64	..	0	—0.54
Ahmedabad	110.2	81.0	65	..	0	—0.19
Deesa	105.2	79.5	63	..	0	—0.01
Neemuch	106.1	82.0	58	..	0	—0.28
Indore	106.8	78.8	56	..	0	—1.26
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	111.2	85.5	44	0.05	0.06	—0.22
Saugor	110.0	83.6	23	..	0.05	—0.09
Hoshangabad	111.7	85.6	31	..	0.04	—0.94
Khandwa	109.1	84.3	54	..	0	—0.11
Akola	112.1	84.5	24	..	0	—1.29
Amraoti	110.8	85.8	21	..	0	—1.72
Nagpur	110.7	83.8	22	..	0.51	—1.51
Chanda	113.6	90.0	25	..	0	—1.53
Raipur	111.7	85.5	41	..	0.01	—1.16
KONKAN—						
Bombay	93.0	83.0	69	..	0	—8.90
Ratnagiri	91.2	82.2	68	..	0	—9.23
Mormugao	91.7	82.5	78	..	0.05	—8.94
Karwar	..	..	..	..	0.02	—13.48
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	111.8	76.1	24	..	0	—1.66
Ahmednagar	105.2	83.7	31	..	0.31	—2.17
Poona	103.6	74.2	68	..	0	—1.65
Sholapur	106.3	80.4	44	..	0.07	—2.09
Bijapur	104.1	76.4	56	..	0.25	—1.46
Belgaum	98.8	69.9	69	..	0.11	—2.74
Ahmedabad	107.2	78.7	62	..	0	—1.55
Nizamabad (Indur)	110.5	84.9	20	..	0	—0.75
Hyderabad	107.1	81.4	55	..	0.02	—1.54
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.0	76.8	70	..	0.67	—12.51
Calicut	88.4	76.2	87	0.06	1.34	—11.03
Cochin	89.2	79.6	75	0.35	4.60	—5.54
Colombo	88.1	80.2	92	0.11	0.79	—3.12
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.2	81.2	68	..	0	—1.68
Bellary	102.2	82.1	50	..	4.05	3.10
Cuddapah	106.6	82.0	54	0.07	0.14	—0.99
Madras	100.2	82.2	69	..	0	—0.71
Bangalore	90.6	73.8	82	0.75	2.82	2.39
Coimbatore	94.8	71.1	60	0.06	0.62	0.30
Trichinopoly	99.8	71.2	72	0.48	0.80	—0.12
Negapatam	98.4	77.6	66	0.07	0.47	0.06

Constipation produces more sufferings than any other malady to which the human system is liable. The sure cure for it is Kasagra. Pleasant and perfect. D-26

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 11th June 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0.30in. of rain during a hailstorm. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and generally lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Temperature is in excess both during the day and night in the south-west Punjab and the extreme north and during day in the central districts.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0.12in of rain. Skies are lightly clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Cawnpore and Allahabad but in excess at Jhansi; night temperature is also below normal at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in east Rajputana and normal or in excess over the rest of the division. Temperature is higher than usual in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West and at Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is considerably drier than usual. Temperature continues in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in excess both during the day and at night.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual Day temperature is 13 deg to 18 deg. F. in excess; night temperature is also above normal in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—There has been a slight decrease in the rainfall in the south of the Peninsula. Conditions are similar to those obtaining yesterday in the south-east Arabian Sea. Isolated showers have occurred in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Local rain is likely in Malabar and a few showers in south-east Madras and Mysore. A few dust or thunderstorms may occur in the Central and the United Provinces and the Punjab and possibly in east Rajputana.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind, which left Aden on the forenoon of the 6th, experienced till longitude 47 deg E. light south-easterly wind; till longitude 51 deg. E. moderate easterly or north-easterly wind; till longitude 54 deg. E. gentle or moderate south-easterly wind; till longitude 63½ deg. E. gentle o moderate south-westerly wind and swell with occasionally cloudy skies; till longitude 71 deg E. light or gentle south-westerly wind, and till arrival light west-north-westerly or northerly wind. The mail-steamer has not encountered any monsoon conditions in the Arabian Sea.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th June, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.694	inches.
Temperature of Air	87.7	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.7	"
Dew Point	75 5	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.676	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	93.0	"
Minimum do. do.	82.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnights to midnight	WNW.W.	
Movement of Wind	136 Miles.	
Fall of Rain	0.00	inches
Total fall during month	0.00	"
Do. do. year	1.41	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 11th	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in	Month.	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in
	June					June				
Fri.	11	m	11	4	27	11	m	3	57	16	8
			10	21a	25	11		4	49a	20	6
Sat	12	m	11	30	27	12	m	4	33	16	5
			11	0a	25	12		5	28a	20	2
Sun.	13	m	0	13	27	11	13	m	5	8	16	3
			11	30a	25	4		6	6a	19	11
Mo.	14						14	m	5	42	16	1
									6	43a	19	9
Tu.	15	m	0	15	25	5	15	m	6	15	16	2
			1	0a	23	2			7	10a	19	3
W.	16	m	0	57	25	4	16	m	6	48	16	5
			1	56a	23	0			7	55a	19	8
Th.	17	m	1	37	25	3	17	m	7	22	16	10
			2	22a	27	9			8	32a	19	7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise		Sunset.	
" 11 (Friday)	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 16m
" 12 (Saturday	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 16m
" 13 (Sunday)	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 16m
" 14 (Monday)	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 17m
" 15 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 17m
" 16 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 17m
" 17 (Thursday)	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 17m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon 1915 May 29th. m 2.9m. p. m. Last Quarter 1915 June 4th. 10h. 2.1h p. m. New Moon 1915 June 12th. 0h. 27.3m. a. m. First Quarter 1915 June 20th. 7h. 54.3m. p. m.

A PRINCE'S ASSETS—£2.

The creditors of Prince Tschagadaeff, only son of Prince Sergius of Russia, met during mail week at Bankruptcy Buildings, London.

The Official Receiver said that the debtor, according to his statement, was a musician. He had no vested interest in the estates belonging to his father. As an only son he was exempt from military service. His father formerly made him an allowance of £10 to £15 a week; but since the outbreak of the war had sent him in all only £75. His father was at the front. He came to England five or six years ago to introduce a Russian orchestra. Last year he had recourse to money-lenders. He had expected to receive £6,000 or £7,000 for introducing a forest in Russia to a German firm. The war prevented it being carried through. He estimated his liabilities at £1,000, and said his assets were of the value of only £2.

The case was left in the hands of the Official Receiver.

WATERPROOF COATS

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Prices very Moderate

A Trial is respectfully solicited.

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Shop No 1, Arcade Footpath,
RAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(2nd Sunday after Trinity, 13th June).

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy; The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins: 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Woodward in E. flat; Hymns 317, 160, 322, 270; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Chants, Hymns 165, 257, 517; Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher; Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service, 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English: Rev. H. T. Vodden (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. J. H. Robinson; (Marathi) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Revd D. A. Yardi. (Gujrati) Revd L. Hari. English Services; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani), Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m. Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—Chaplain, Rev. C. B. Grey Collier. 8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. E. E. Hill; 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion: 8-30 a.m., Matins (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning prayer and Holy. Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease) Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzerathi); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass. 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—Chaper of Ease to St. Paul—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon. Tamil services munion or Matins alternately; 5-30 a.m., conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearse, 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Holy Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Serman. Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort Senior Chaplain: Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint-Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Praise List: Pist: Psalms 100 tune 15: Paraphrase 54, tune 117: Hymns 158, 570, 477.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday Schools and Bible Classes 6-30 p.m., Evening Service: Sermon on "The Mystery of His Suffering"; Preacher, Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Amroli Presbyteriam Church.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe. English Service 8-30 a.m. Preacher: Mr. B. Aitken; Marathi Service 5 p.m. Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, 11 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. F. W. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. F. W. Wood.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causewey.—9 a.m., Morning Service: Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 6-30 Evening Service; Preacher Rev. A. Y. Wright; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. Y. Wright; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service: Preacher, Rev. Frank Hart; Sunday School, at 5 p.m.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Sunday School and Bible Class for men from 5 to 6 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Preacher: Rev. E. Fairbank:—9 a.m., Sun

PALACE OF VARIETIES—GAIETY THEATRE

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LONDON COSTUME COMEDY

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DELIGHTFUL ENGLISH CONTRALTO

"My ain Folk". "Out on the Rocks". "Good Night little girl".

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TWICE WEEKLY.

THE COMPANY FEATURE CONCERTED NUMBERS.

TOPICAL SKITS A LA PELLISSIER

THE LADY "IT"

AND A PIANO

WHO KILLED THE KAISER ASK COCK ROBIN.

MDLLE. LA ROCHE

THE

SOUBRETTE WITH A SOPRANO VOICE

"Bebe Ribbons." "She didn't mind," "The Tale of a Lobster."

OLLIVER FARROW

THE

BASS WITH A VOICE LIKE BIG BEN

"The Admiral's Broom." "My Old King Cole" "Drake goes West."

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In song scenas and dances.

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A beautiful story of Anglo-Saxon times by the famous English Novelist, Charles Reade. Alec Worcester late Bandmann Opera Co. in the principal Role.

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TO-NIGHT.

ANOTHER AMAZING ADVENTURE OF

ROCAMBOLE

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AFTER THE FAMOUS NOVEL BY PONSON de TERRAIL.

IN 5 PARTS—6,250 FEET.

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TRAGEDY OF "LUSITANIA"

Hert-rending scenes of the Sinking of this Palatial ship murder of women & children by Germ-Huns.

Impressive funeral service of the victims of the disaster.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The well-known Smart Actress

MARY PICKFORD

appears from to-day.

SUCH-A-LITTLE-QUEEN

MARY PICKFORD—As a Queen.
MARY PICKFORD—As a Milkmaid.
MARY PICKFORD—As a third-class Passenger.
MARY PICKFORD—As a Servant.

Will you not see and admire her perfection?
If so, be quick and come to-night at

OLYMPIA CINEMA

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ELECTRIC FANS.

		Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16"	(Fixed)	45	0	0
" " " " " 12"	(")	35	0	0
" " " " " 16"	(Oscillating)	70	0	0
" " " " " 12"	(Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16"	(Fixed)	50	0	0
" " " " " 12"	(")	38	0	0
" " " " " 16"	(Oscillating)	75	0	0
" " " " " 12"	(")	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60" Sweep with Four wooden blades		95	0	0
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CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL

GAMBLING IN INDIAN COTTON FUTURES.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 11.

Our local cotton sports must be having the time of their lives playing pitch and toss with Indian cotton futures, and as a body, they must feel deeply indebted to President Wilson for being so accommodating as to supply such a delightfully shifty incentive as the American Note to Germany for providing the fun and excitement. The Tote at Mahaluxmi is a respectable Sunday school affair, compared with this *beau ideal* method of enjoying a first-class "flutter." And the merry band of punters must bless the Cotton Trades Association for its wholehearted support in notching up the rates and seeing fair play generally. In strenuous times of extreme economic paralysis like the present, when legitimate trade is more or less suspended, a little relaxation of this kind must be a perfect godsend for the plungers and their brokers to pass away the time. The cotton stewards, for some obscure reason, recently restricted the "starters" to two—Good Broach, and Fully Good Bengal, for a run home in April and January next respectively. Khamgaum Akolas, however, have recently been pushed forward in the January running, and if official sanction can be obtained for the number to be hoisted amongst the recognised field of starters, the fun and excitement will receive a fresh impetus. It is an unwritten law, that America shall control the play and pay department, and as the President's foreign policy is affording ample opportunities for creating almost ceaseless fluctuations the fun at the Marwari Bazaar and the Colaba Cotton Green is fast and furious. Of course the gamble would get beyond control if it were not enveloped in an atmosphere of smug business respectability, and if it is not possible by legislation to have it shorn entirely of this elusive, deceptive cloak, by relegating it to its proper level with all the other proscribed evils, something in the form of the Lever Bill should be introduced, to reduce its pernicious effects as much as possible. It amounts to nothing short of a scandal, that a mob of gamblers should be permitted with the sanction of our local Cotton Association to exert a powerful influence on some particular style of the Indian staple, so that its value is controled by the whim of the speculator and not by its real worth in an economic sense. If speculative hedge purchases or sales are deemed to be a *sine qua non* by *bona fide* traders as a form of insurance against forward transactions, surely this operation of underwriting can be performed in a more legitimate way than by putting the growers of the staple at the mercy of red-hot speculation even before the crop is sown. Underwriters nowadays will accept any form of risk from elopement to burglary, and why in the case of the cotton trade such a wooden-headed protective method should be employed as the existing vogue, passeth all understanding. The habit imbibed by America and Liverpool, of dealing in futures is an accepted from of insurance, because the growers themselves trade on the practice and are educated to the underwriting principles involved in the operation. Here in India it is different, the grower merely looks to what his crop will realise in the market. And if this price can be influenced by purely speculative interests amongst cliques of monied gamblers, it is most unfair on the grower and the practice should not be tolerated. It has recently been found in America that gambling in futures exercised such a prejudicial effect on the cotton trade of the country, the Lever Bill was introduced to put a stop to it. In India there is no necessity for employing any such roundabout procedure as involved in the Lever Bill, by inflicting such a stiff penalty as to make gambling impossible Our Gambling Act is comprehensive and clear enough to round up all gamblers in Indian cotton futures. It wants no modification at all. And by it the Police Commissioner is empowered to suppress this evil at once if he cares to exercise the authority. We know that the gambling fraternity are ever ready to refute the validity of our impression by plausible, specious arguments, but if a test case were to arise, we should be inclined to lay heavy odds on the Police Commissioner coming out on top.

EVERY MOTHER CAN SUCKLE HER CHILD

if she takes Lactagol, which will fill her breasts with rich milk. Lactagol is used at the principal Nursing Institutions and Hospitals. Lactagol Babies are free from Bowel trouble, happy, contented, thriving. The dangers of artificial feeding are avoided if Baby is breast-fed. Lactagol has enabled two mothers to rear triplets at the breast. A few doses prove its value.

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Mother's security for her

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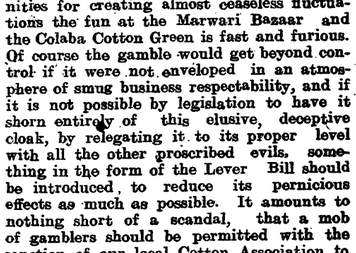

To anyone who can supply the names of these two well-known English Towns, and fulfils conditions below, we offer our £5 Lady's SOLID GOLD WATCH, English Government stamped, guaranteed timekeeper, as a FREE GIFT. (SILVER WATCHES are presented to Gents.)

Send your solution on a sheet of paper together with stamped addressed envelope for reply to GIBBINS & CO., Wholesale Watch Merchants, Argosy House, Newhall Street, Birmingham, England. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with Watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prizewinners of last Competition were

Miss. M. Lazarus, U. F. C. M. Girls School, Acharyappen Street, Georgetown, Madras, India.

Mr. H. R. Rao, Florance House, Ice House Road Triplicane, Madras, S. India.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7¼
Demand Bills	.. 4.78.50
Silver Commercial Bars	.. 49¼

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 10th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 15/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—America selling.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2 7/8
Discount, Indian Bank Bill 6 m/st ..	3 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4 1/8
" " " " 6 " ..	4¼
Interest day to day loans	1¼
" 7 day market loans	1¼

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, June 10th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£	£
Total Bullion	.. 59,400,000 Inc.	800,000
Public Deposits	..123,300,000 Dec.	3,500,000
Other do.	.. 91,400,000 Inc.	7,400,000
Govt. Securities	.. 51,000,000 unchanged.	
Other do.	..136,800,000 Dec.	2,100,000
Notes & Gold	.. 44,700,000 Inc.	1,100,000

The Bank Reserve is 21 % of the Liabilities.

SKINS.

London, June 10th.

Sheep skins sale closed to-day steady. 4,15,000 sold.

Sheep skins Prime Madras par to a penny lower.

Sheep skins Bombay :—a penny lower.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS

WHEAT.

London, June 10th.

Wheat Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers	56/6
TONE :—	
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July Sellers	56/3
TONE :—	
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July Sellers	56
TONE :—	
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. June-July Sellers	55/6
TONE :—	
Wheat Bombay White	57/6
Wheat Club No. 2 June-July Sellers.	55/9

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo—Nominal

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal.

Karachi Barley 34/3

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship—Nominal.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. June-July 56

Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. June-July 51/6

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. June-July Sellers 57/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-July—Paid 51/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull. Value £7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£83¼
Copper Braziers	£100
Yellow Metal ..	13
Tin Plates I.C. Coke, 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English best Selected Copper	93
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£20
Hard Spelter—Nominal.	

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal. 30

RUBBER.

Para Rubber June-July 67/8

Ceylon Rubber. 2/4¼

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, June 10th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		2,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..		..
" " Imports		49,000
Mid. Americans	..	5.35d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	..	7.65d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	July ..	9.42
	Oct. ..	9.30
New York Official noon call	July ..	9.42
	Oct. ..	9.79
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	July ..	9.16
	Oct. ..	9.54

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 11.

Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	8,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
June	5.25
June-July	5.25
July-Aug.	5.28
Aug.-Sept.	5.36
Sept.-Oct.	5.44
Oct.-Nov.	5.50
Jan.-Feb.	5.64
Mar.-Apl.	5.71
May-June	5.77

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 10th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
June	5.24	5.24
June-July	5.24	5.24
July-Aug.	5.27	5.27
Aug.-Sept.	5.35	5.35
Sept-Oct.	5.42	5.42
Oct.-Nov.	5.48	5.49
Jan.-Feb.	5.62	5.63
March-April	5.69	5.70
May-June	5.75	5.76

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, June 10th.

Good Bengal M.G.	3.95
F.G. " "	4.10
Fine " "	4.25
Good Oomra "	4.45
F.G. " "	4.60
Fine " "	4.75
Good M.G. Oomra	4.45
Fine " "	4.75
Good Broach	4.90
F.G. "	5.05
Fine "	5.20

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 10th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	3,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	nil.
Futures at New York July	9.48
Previous closing price	9.34
Futures at New York Oct.	9.34
Previous closing price	9.71
Spot Cotton at New York	9.65
Previous price	9.65
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.25
Previous price	9.12
Futures at New Orleans July	9.20
Previous price	9.07
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.58
Previous price	9.45

Fine M. G. Bengal, June, 164.
Fine M. G. Bengal, July, 166.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum/Akola, July, 192/3.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach, April, 248/9.
Fully Good Bengal, January, 167/8.
Khamgaum/Akola, January, 218.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 10th June, 1915 :—

Cotton	4,297 Bales.
Wheat	9,229 cwts.
Linseed	8,366 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,685 "
Ginjellyseed	336 "
Poppyseed	204 "
Groundnuts	3,397 "
Castorseed	3,832 "
Rice	107,403 "
Cottonseed	5,214 "
Mowraseed	51 "
Gram	2,766 "
Joowar	2,490 "
Barley	134 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.

White Pessi 85 per cent.	Rs. 6-11, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi	Rs. 6-6, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent.	Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent.	Rs. 45, B. T. per candy.

Linseed.

Ready	Rs. 7-6, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Sept.	Rs. 8-5, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 6, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Etawah	Rs. 6-2, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Katni	Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujarat	Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.

Ready	Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt.

Groundnuts.

Bold	Rs. 30-8, B. T. per candy.
Madras	Rs. 31-8 B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed	Rs. 3-13 B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.

Ready	Rs. 6, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed	Rs. 2-14, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed.

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates :—

T. T. Ready	1s. 3 27-32d. to 1s. 3 13-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 7-8d. to 1s. 3 27-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 7-8d. July,

Banks' Buying Rates :—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 1/8d. July.
Do. 4 Months Ready	1s. 4 1-8d.
Francs 3 m-s. do	176 Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	132¾
Do. Shanghai	169¼
60 d-s. Yokohama	150½ to 150¾.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-10-0
Australian do	24-4-6
Bombay do	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-10-0
English Dragons	15-1-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	60-6-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 11.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood almost unchanged to-day.

Tata Iron and Steel shares kept quiet but steady.

In Mill shares for July delivery Davids closed at Rs. 540, Fazulbhai at Rs. 4034. Standards at Rs. 960.

Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,135.

Swadeshi were quoted at Rs. 1,462½. Centrals at Rs. 1,855 and Kohinoors at Rs. 6624.

Finlays declined to Rs. 265 and Simplex to Rs. 266½.

Currimbhai were placed at Rs. 170. Crescent at Rs. 87½. Indore Malwas declined to Rs. 176½ and Indian Dyeing and Bleachings to Rs. 120.

Alcock and Ashdown shares were quoted at Rs. 231 (buyers) and McKenzie Saw Mill shares at Rs. 173¾ (sellers).

Bombay Telephones kept unchanged at Rs. 120.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares declined to Rs. 216¼.

Preference were quoted at Rs. 170.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were firm at Rs. 103, Deferred at Rs. 193 and Preference at Rs. 109.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares were in demand at Rs. 1,055 and Preference at Rs. 1,062½.

Eastern Bank shares were quoted at Rs. 57½.

Mandra Bhons changed hands at Rs. 73½ X. D. and Gujarat Railway (old Issue) at Rs. 1024.

Treachers were placed at Rs. 520.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was reported at Rs. 93 7/8.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 100 1/8 (long-dated).

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 10.

In the share market to-day the market for jute mill shares closed very active with higher prices being freely paid for favourite stocks. Alliance and Delta were very firm and Hooghly reached 18. At the same time inquiry centred on a comparatively small area. Coal shares were slightly quieter with only retail business passing. Tea shares were temporarily neglected but a revival in inquiry is looked for before the next tea sale. The following sales were effected :—

Coal :—Bengal Giridih 11-14, 12; Damuda (pref) 97; Huntodih 12; Kosoonda 18-4; Raneegunge 23-4, 23-8; Reliance 40.

Jute :—Alliance (ord) 181 to 186; Auckland (ord) 113, 114, 114-8; Barnagore (ord) 84-8, 85; Belvedere (ord) 147 to 149-8; Clive (ord) 70, 70-8, 71; Delta (ord) 216, 21, 218; Empire (ord) 14; Fort Gloster (ord) 253; Fort William (ord) 71, 72, 73; Hooghly (ord) 18-2, 18-4, 18-8; Howrah (ord) 147; Union (ord) 127.

Tea :—Bishnauth 34-12; Chundeecherra 143; Kalacharan 125, 126, 127; Loobah 54, 55.

Miscellaneous :—Anglo-Oriental Steam 18, 18-4; Chowringhee Properties Debs 103; Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway (pref) 6.

Government paper, three and a half per cent, was quoted at Rs. 93-9 to 93-10 and small lots were done at Rs. 93-12 to 93-13.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

Zymore Trokeys are popular because they are pleasant in taste; they loosen tight, dry coughs and strengthen the throat. 25

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 11.

The market to-day was firm with very little enquiry from shippers or from the bazaar.

Later when advices from America showed an advance of 13 pts. the market opened firm with G. Broach quoted at Rs. 248.

Very little business has been reported. New crops are steady but there is not much enquiry.

Ready cotton is in fair demand from mills and that only in short staple styles.

We quote :—

Fine M. G. Broach, July, 222.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 11.

Kaiser-i-Hind	Bennett	London

DEPARTURES.

June 11.

Vita	Cammack	Basra
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

The following steamers received Port clearance yesterday :—

Steamer	Jensen Maru	for	Kobe
"	Pandua	for	Zanzibar

S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind :—The P. & O. Company's steamer Kaiser-i-Hind 5,989 tons, Captain C. D. Bennett, arrived here yesterday from London, which port she left on the 22nd ultimo and called at the intermediate ports, with the English mails a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga :—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Arabia :—The P. & O. Company's steamer Arabia, 4,098 tons, Captain Palmer, will sail to-day for London via other ports, with the English mails a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Jensen Maru :—The Japan Line steamer Jensen Maru, 2,662 tons, Captain T. Terada, will sail to-day for Kobe via Singapore and Hongkong, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Pandua :—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Pandua, 2,126 tons, Captain A. T. Andreasen, will sail to-day for Zanzibar via Seychelles and Mombassa, with a general cargo and passengers.

Friday, June 10th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Tycho	Williams	Finlay & Co
C. & R. Hindoo	Pearson	J. Finlay & Co
K. Inaho Maru		N. Y. Kaisha
P. Begum		Hired Transport

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri		K. N. & Co
Mahanadi		K. N. & Co
Saraswati		K. N. & Co
Satrunji		K. N. & Co
Netravati		K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Aviemoor	Williams	M. M. & Co
2 Elgin	Potts	M. M. & Co
3 Bassano	Boxhall	J. Finlay & Co
4 Islami		T. M. & Co
6 Jensen Maru	Tarada	N. Y. Kaisha
7 Pandua	Andresen	M. M. & Co
8 Ian Ross	Clark	J. Finlay & Co
9 Sardar	Cookerjee	B. & P. S. N. Co
10 City of Lahore	McFee	K. Nixon & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. Co
3 City of London	Elliott	K. N. & Co
4 Kashgar	Lyers	P. & O. Co
6 City of Sparta	McKellar	K. N. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Singu	Reid	Shaw Wallace & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Nubia	Lyndon	P. & O. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aymeric	Wilson	W. & A. G. & Co
Bahadur	Dooly	T. M. & Co
Calliope	Topp	Texas Co
Dilwarl	Phillips	M. M. & Co
Dwarka	Maples	M. M. & Co
Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. Co
Masr	Swenson	F. F. Campbell & Co
Saint Patrick	May	W. & A. G. & Co
Sardar	Cookerjee	B. & P. S. N. Co

EXPORTS.

June 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of London (s) 650 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas & Co.; 13,000 cwts. wheat, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 264 bales cotton, H. E. Bode & Sons.

City of Sparta (s) 4 bales cotton waste, W. H. Brady & Co.; 61 bales wool, B. Hurbam; 2,000 cwts. myrabolams, D. Velji

FOR BARCELONA.

City of Sparta (s) 195 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Sparta (s) 991 cwts. castor seed, John Fachiri.

FOR HULL.

Tychu (s) 1,950 cwts. myrabolams, Kaliandas Brothers.

Bassano (s) 10,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 4,000 cwts. wheat, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Jinsin Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 15 cwts. copper ore, M. B. Kaisha.

Inaho Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Inaho Maru (s) 40 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nubia (s) 40 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 200 bales cotton twist, Greaves Cotton & Co.

Kashgar (s) 50 bales cotton twist, J. David; 205 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co. 500 bales cotton C. Ebrahim & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nubia (s) 100 bales cotton yarn, M. H. Dadashte; 10 cwts. googar, A. Chager & Co.; 8 cwts. fishmaws, E. Dhunji & Co.; 67 cwts. sharkfins, A. Chaglas & Co.; 14 cwts. sharkfins, G. Lawji; 68 cwts. sharkfins, R. Dhunji & Co.; 106 cwts. buffer oil pickers, L. Hurjman.

Kashgar (s) 600 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 100 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.; 105 cwts. gum olibanum, P. Jathabhoy.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kashgar (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Latham Abercombe & Co.; 200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Singu from Rangoon, Agents, Shaw Wallan & Co. :—7,41,200 I. gallons kerosine oil, 407 casks, 1 case lubricating oil, 45 casks mineral grean.

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SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

THE POLICEMAN OF THE FIFTIES.

A FAMOUS COMMISSIONER.

BY SANDY SEVENTY.

If the Fifties of the Nineteenth Century in Bombay were an epoch-making period in the history of the City of Bombay in many respects, as already narrated, they were not less so in the matter of police. But before describing some of the outstanding features during that decade which stands out as a great landmark, a few minor incidents in the evolution of police prior to it may be briefly recorded here. One broad fact should be remembered, that from the date of the original formation of the police, its cost was defrayed by the city whose administration was entrusted to the Bench of Justices. But, while the cost of the city police elsewhere, as years rolled on, was defrayed in every other part of the country by the Government, Bombay was, curiously enough, most exceptionally treated. The cost continued to be charged to the Municipality which, however, vainly attempted times out of number to have it transferred to the shoulders of the provincial authorities but without avail. It was only the persistent efforts and the courageous public spirit of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta which, after a protracted struggle of 50 years, led during the generous administration of Lord Lamington, to the police charges being wholly defrayed by the Bombay Government under certain well-guarded limitations and conditions.

A "DEPUTY OF POLICE."

Though the designation of the Lieutenant of Police prepared by the local authorities in 1779 was not sanctioned by the Court of Directors in London, a year later they grudgingly sanctioned the magnificent sum of Rupees Three Thousand per annum for a "Deputy of Police." Wonderful Court of Directors capable of ringing the refrain from Tweedle Dum to Tweedledee, worthy of some Gilbertian pen of that day? Was it not a memorable event for that august authority only to substitute the word "Deputy" for "Lieutenant."? But the poor paid Deputy on Rs. 250 per month was scarcely able to cope with the robberies and other more serious crimes prevalent then, having regard to the microscopic body of the police he was in charge of. Some regulations urgently needed were passed in 1779. These, however, would seem not to have had the slightest effect in reducing crime. For it has been related that the Grand Jury was constrained in 1787 to make an emphatic protest against the inefficiency of the police in repressing crime. The Grand Jury it may be observed was the authority who had to find what was called a "true bill" of indictment against the accused committed by the Magistrate to the quarterly Sessions. These functionaries had, therefore, the necessary data before them to make the strong protest they did. They returned once more to their charge in 1793 which [illegible] to the passing of a Police Act in that year. As a corollary, it is to be presumed, of that enactment, the designation of the Deputy Commissioner came to be altered to Superintendent. It was no doubt a more imposing title indicating the importance of the authority. And this title, it may be here observed, continued till Sir Frank Souter had it changed into the "Commissioner" in the Seventies, after the Second Municipal Act or as it is more generally known, the Municipal Reform Bill, was passed. That gallant Bahadur, who had earned his reputation in pursuing and arresting the rebel Tantia Topee, was ambitious of a first class designation for a first class police in a city which had already assumed the self-constituted but not uninitiable title of the First City in India. But the more immaculate effect of the Police Act of 1793 was the great improvement effected in the scheme of patrolling the City by day and night.

It seemed however that the tribe of hardened robbers, in spite of all police vigilance and reforms carried on their nefarious trade merrily, snapping their fingers at the full blown superintendent and laughing him and his posse of sepoys to scorn. At last the Government was constrained to appoint a strong Committee to investigate the matter and report on drastic methods for the suppression of crime which so greatly vexed and frightened the peaceful population. And once more in 1809 Sir James Mackintosh addressed the Grand Jury on the inefficiency of the Police. More, the Police Magistrate himself was invoiched against for the unlawful practice of sentencing criminals in his police office which was deemed irregular. The same distinguished Judge or Recorder, as he was then called, promulgated his ordinance in 1812. In the teeth of all that was done the gangs of well armed robbers infested the city. Affairs continued in this parlous state till 1839 when the Worshipful Bench so badly wanting in the eternal pence for many a civic reform, augmented the Police force at a cost of Rs. 10 000 per year, a considerable sum indeed for those days of inelastic Municipal revenue.

Things jogged on. The sea-pirates and their masterful counterparts on land were unabated in their awful depredations. At last the Bombay Chamber of Commerce came to the rescue of the city. In those days it was not only a power for good and potential influence in matters of commerce only. It took the keenest interest in course of affairs other than commercial. The Chamber, in response to an earnest appeal of the Indian citizens, addressed a long letter to the Government bringing to its notice the condition of affairs and the urgent expediency of saving mercantile traffic, especially, from molestation. The following extract from its Report of the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held on 28th September 1853 will inform the reader of the deplorable state of things in the city.

Your Committee had its attention directed in June last to the alarming prevalence of robbers in the Fort, native town and Colaba and t othe inefficiency of the Police-force for the prevention and detection of these depradations, an inefficiency the more remarkable as the robberies referred to frequently occurred as well as by day as by night. The property abstracted, comprised cotton bales and other bulky packages, the removal and after concealment of which in crowded localities must have been a matter of extreme difficulty under an active or trustworthy system of Police. On enquiry it appeared that robber gangs, systematically organized for the purpose of plunder, infested the island and harbour, and the dread of their vengance coupled with an utter want of confidence in the Police-force, completely paralysed that system of the native trading community who were the chief sufferers, and prevented aggrieved parties from lodging complaint with the magistrates or adopting any united efforts to bring so serious an evil before the notice of the authorities."

Mr. (afterwards Sir Henry) Anderson, who was the Chief Secretary, readily and most courteously responded to the appeal of the Committee and with great alacrity and promptitude undertook to abate the evil. Said the Chamber: "The result has been in the opinion of your Committee to check in a great degree those disorders, and to allay the active alarm which the native trading community entertained on this subject." In their next year's report the Chamber gratefully acknowledged the efforts which the Government of the distinguished Lord Elphinstone made to check the robberies. "Your Committee has the pleasure to confirm and continue the favourable testimony of its predecessors to the salutary effects of the reorganisation, and the real ability with which the operations of the force, preventive and detective, have been directed and superintended by Mr. Foriett, the officer specially selected for the arduous and delicate duty of introducing the much needed reform.

IDOL OF THE PUBLIC.

The Act 13 of 1856 which was passed had had the most beneficial effects. Apart from the inefficiency of the Police, the Committee of Inquiry instituted about the time by the Government brought to light the rampant corruption which prevailed in the force, European and Indian. It was fortunate indeed that Lord Elphinstone was able to engage in this arduous and responsible part of the Superintendent of Police, an officer of the calibre, detective talent and unceasing energy of Mr. Charles Forjett. With the police reformed under his able and active guidance and control it soon became a fine force, real guardians of the life and property of the citizens. The model force was highly praised. Mr. Forjett's obliquity, suppleness, liguistic lore and all other high qualifications made him the idol of the public. He was every inch appreciated as Superintendent of the Police. His name was a household word in the community. It was on the lips of the oldest person in the city and the youngest, after his daring discovery of the dangerous plot concocted by a Subedar of the late Marine Battalion and a private of the 10th Native Infantry, with half a dozen others to raise a mutiny in the city on the Dhun-teras Day before the Dewali of the dark days of 1857 and pillage the town. The story of that magnificent detective ability is too well known to need any further mention here.

The writer often saw this "beau ideal" of a Police Commissioner, a sun-burnt faced man, of middle height, firmly seated in his saddle, generally in top-boots going his round of the town. He also saw him on important public occasions when immense crowds gathered in the streets, especially on the auspicious day of the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, soon after the sunset when the town was illuminated and all Bombay and its wife had turned out in the streets. Never have the contemlinguistic lore and all other high qualifica- Police Commissioner of his type and courage, although many able Commissioners have since adorned the Chief ship of the Bombay Police, from Sir Frank Souter down to the present able and capable Mr. Edwardes, whom his Majesty has just made a C. S. I., in appreciation of his arduous and responsible work.

But to return to Mr. Forgett. He was the Bayard of the Bombay Police, unsurpassed and unapproachable. He retired in 1863, though not so full of honours as Bombay had wished, seeing the innumerable works he had performed. Surely he was the Saviour of Bombay in 1857.

To conclude, a few words must be said as to the general impression the Police of the Fifties made on the mind of the writer prior to its radical renovation by Mr. Forgett. The force was even then inadequate for the needs of the city then fast growing in population and also in trade. The men on patrol were planted far and wide so that it was always complained of that if any extraordinary events took place that one could not find a policeman within a stone's throw of the disturbance. The constable ill-clad and ill-equipped albeit that the uniform was the same, the yellow pugree and the black coat which earned from some wit the soubriquet of the "Yellow sealed bottle" But worse was that not even five persons in the force knew how to read and write. Their pay was Rs. 6 which, perhaps, was not overmuch considering that the cost of living was cheap enough, while the ordinary day labourer earned two annas per day. Indeed the police was not so much in evidence as it is to-day. They looked, when on duty like men who had just come from the land of Rip Van Winkle. There was not a whit of difference between him and the common coolie from the class of which he was recruited. He moved about leisurely a stolid unintellicent, unresourceful constable. The police in those days were incharge of the fire extinguishing service. Even here they had never been known to display any great presence of mind or the special aptitude needed for that kind of work. Indeed it impressed one as if he belonged to the Arcadian age of the Bombay of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The European element in the force was very limited, while there were no mounted troops. They did not come into existence till 1893. Neither was there any armed police. Altogether the policeman of the fifties was a sorry specimen of a watchman for a fast growing city like Bombay.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

STARS AT THE PALACE OF VARIETIES.

MR. OLIVER FARROW.

The Bass with a voice like Big Ben of the London Costume Comedy Co., who opens to-night at the Palace of Varieties.

MR. LEITH HARVEY.

The Humourist and Irish Light Comedian of the London Costume Comedy Co., appearing at the Gaiety.

MDLLE LA ROCHE.

The Soubrette with a soprano voice of the London Costume Comedy Co., appearing at the Palace of Varieties.

MISS BEATRICE MERCER.

The Soubrette, with a soprano voice, of the the London Costume Comedy Co., at the Palace of Varieties.

MR. TOM PAYNE.

The well-known London Revue Comedian, who appears to-night at the Excelsior with the Bandmann Sketch Co. It is claimed that Mr. Payne is one of the finest dancers who has ever visited to India.

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AT THE PALACE OF VARIETIES.

A company of versatile artistes will open to-night, at the Palace of Varieties at 6-30 at the Gaiety and at 10 o'clock at Edwards Theatre. It is enough to say that they claim to be one of the finest musical turns that has visited the East, the Company consisting of comedian, comedienne, humourist, monologuist, bass, sobrette and contralto. Of the merits of the individual members of the Company, the following remarks are quoted from various press notices, etc.:—

Middle La Roche, the soprano of the Company studied in Florence and Milan, and afterwards appeared with great success with the Carl Rosa Opera Company, on the concert platform at the Queen's Hall, and in musical comedy and in pantomime as principal boy. She is an artiste of the greatest versitility, the possessor of a fine voice of great range and power, and in addition, presents delightful work at the piano in Monologues and dainty Anglo-French chanson. Mdlle La Roche has established for herself a great name both in Australia and Africa.

Mr. Leith Harvey, the tenor of the Company, has a lyric voice of brilliant quality. He has appeared with exceptional success at the Queen's Hall, London, in Oratario and Grand Opera, and in musical comedy under the management of George Edwardes. Singularly enough he appeared in the "Duchess of Dantzig" at the Lyric Theatre, London, Daly's Theatre, New York, also in South Africa and Australia under the J. C. Williamson direction. He has played leading tenor role in "The Girl from Kay's" "Madam Sherry" and "Veronique," which he produced for the Wheeler Edwardes Co., in South Africa. It was during this time that Mr. George S. Holburn saw Mr. Harvey and Miss Beatrice Mercer and engaged them for a world-round tour.

Miss Beatrice Mercer is the contralto of the Company and possesse an unsually sweet and compelling voice, bright and pleasing personality, and musicianly talents of an exceptional order. She is a tower of strength to the company in her solos, duets with Mr. Harvey, and in the ensemble work of the Company.

Mr. E. Oliver Farrow, basso, is an artist of exceptional experience who received his early education at the Guildhall School, London. On his arrival in Australia he was engaged for many of the musical festivals, both in Australia and New Zealand. He is the possessor of a fine bass voice. Not only is he a welcome addition to the Company in the solo department, but he greatly strenghthens it in the ensembles.

In addition to individual turns, the Company will feature concerted numbers and topical skits, "La Pellissier," "The Lady "It and a Piano," "Who killed the Kaiser?" "Ask Cock Robin" etc: They present an entire change of programme bi-weekly.

Two choice cinemas also will be screened, a weird drama entitled "Saved by his Victims" and an extremely laughable comic named "As Seen on the Cinema" so that the current week's programme at the Palace of Varieties is one which no one desiring of an hour's real enjoyment should miss. The management announce that from to-night the prices of seats will be Rs. 2, 1 and annas eight (excepting a few front seats at Rs. 3) so that even a person of ordinary means will have a chance of taking part in the enjoyment provided.

BANDMANN COMEDY SKETCH CO.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Theatre-goers should be grateful to the manager of the Excelsior Theatre for having come to an arrangement with Mr. Bandmann, which will secure to the habitues of the Excelsior the opportunity of enjoying all the novelties with which that popular Impresario is going to gratify India and of course Bombay in the near future. But this should not prevent others who do not make it a practice of going regularly to this theatre, from having a trial one evening next week at the Excelsior. Ten artistes all fresh from Home, will appear to-night, and two of the funniest sketches ever seen in Bombay (for so they are described) will be produced.—"A Savage Encounter" played by Miss May Yates and Mr. A. G. Spry, who has made people laugh all over the world and Alfred Lester's phenominal success "A Restaurant Episode" in which Mr. Tom Payne and Miss Dorothea Temple shine. The "Kaiser-I-Hind" brought four new additions to the Company in Mr. Fred Coyne, the stage-director and producer, and the three Rosslyn sisters, who do an artistic item with song-scenas and graceful dances. Miss Grace Rosslyn is also an accomplished classical dancer.

In addition there will be a full variety Bill, and a couple of short films, Pathe's Gazette showing some pictures of the Lusitania tragedy and a Kinemacolor film showing the dashing Italian cavalry crossing a river which at the present moment they are doing in reality on the Front.

At 6-30 every evening and three times, on Sunday, a complete film programme will be given. Charles Reade's great historical novel "The Cloister and the Hearth" has been cinematised by a good English company and a beautiful film it makes. Additional interest is added in the fact that a former Bandmann Co., star, Mr. Alec Worcester, is in the leading role. Mr. Worcestor, by the way, has just joined the Indian Army Reserve of officers, making the fourth Bandmann player to join this body since the war started.

Pathe's Gazette has some pictures of the Lusitania tragedy and there is a splendid Kinemacolor film of the Italian cavalry and their original and daring methods of crossing a river. No doubt these same methods are carrying them across the Izonzo into the Austrian territory now.

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CAUSE LIS

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 14TH OF JUNE, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Dismissal.

508-15—Vachha & Co. Dwarkadas Narottamdas v. Mowji Valji & ors. Captain & V.

For Recording Agreement under O. 23-2-3 C.P.C.

347-08—Little & Co. Dwarkadas Goverdhandas v. Hiravahu widow & ors Little & Co. Crawford B & Co. Tyabji D & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

424-13—Bhimji and Co. Amarchand Madhowji & Co. a firm v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay Little & Co. For trial of issues 3 & 4 Part Heard. 8-4-15.

866-14—Little & Co. W H Brady and Co. Ltd. v. The Indo China Mfg. Co. Ltd. Payne and Co. Part Heard 12-3-15.

For hearing on exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

502-07—Smetham B & Co. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay & anr. v. Dayabhai Tapidas & ors Raghavaya N & Co Edgelow G W & Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Special Commissioner's Report.

308-12—Mulla & Mulla Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed Patell & ors Ard H D & Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's. Report.

576-13—Captain & V Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam v. Bai Hirabai K Ahmad L & M.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's. Separate Report.

336-13—Mulla and Mulla Minocher Merwanji Pavri & anr v. Pestonji Dhunjibhai & Co. a firm & ors W G & Co. Mulla and Mulla.

Commercial Causes.

1469-14—M K R B & Co. Hiralal Ramgopal a firm v. Shri Narayen Ramchander & ors Tyabjee D. & Co. As. Part Heard 15-3-15.

30-15—M K R B & Co. Hiralal Ramgopal a firm v. Shri Narayen Ramchander Tyabjee D & Co.

97-15—Little & Co. The Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd v. Haji Mahomed Abdulla Abba and anr. Bhaishanker K. & G.

Long Causes.

693-14—Nadirshaw and D Haji Gulam Hussein Haji Moosa v. Haji Sidick Haji Sumar and anr Raghavaya N & Co.

635-14—Jehangir S M & H Currimbhoy Sallebhoy Datoo v. Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and ors Raghavaya N. & Co. M K R B & Co. Jehangir M and S Manchershaw & N.

371-14—Jehangir M & S Bachibai widow v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visram and ors M K R B & Co. Jehangir S M & H.

S. C. 98-15—Rustomji and G Tokersey Khairaj v. Kurpal Hursey & Co. a firm Motichand and D.

380-14—Ardeshir H D & Co Mahomed Hassan Shaik Ahmed Makba & ors v. Raghunath Atmaram Samant & ors Manak H M & Co. Mulji and Th. Moti Chand and D.

306-14—Madhowji K & Ch Shankar Sadashiv Bachuwar v. Bhagirathibai widow and ors.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

859-13—Mulla and M. The Advocate General of Bombay v. Jimbabai widow and ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Part Heard. 17-4-15, Payne and Co. Matubai J. & M.

443-13—Malvi H. M. and R. Messrs. Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v. Messrs. Hardat Ramdat a firm, Raghavaya N. & Co.

914-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Hormusji Bomanji Khan & anr. v. Peetonji Dinshaw Khan and ors. Jehangir G. & B. Wadia G. & Co. M. K. R. B. & Co. Unwalla P. & P. Edgelow G. W. & Co.

1024-14—Unwalla P. and P. Meherbai v. Peetonji Dinsha Khan and ors. Jehangir G. and B. Wadia G. and Co. M. K. R. B. and Co. Edgelow G. W. and Co.

477-14—Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Messrs. Rambillas and Co. a firm v. Parappa Paled a firm Captain and V.

481-14—Captain and V. Parappa Paled a firm v. Rambillas and Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

820-14—Sunderdas and Co. Ratansey Premji and anr. v. Harsey Hemraj Kanga and S.

1000-14—M. K. R. B. and Co. Alli Mahomed Camruddin and anr. v. T. M. Pardhy and ors. Captain and V.

793-14—Edgelow G. W. and Co. Bai Kasibai widow v. Shriman Goswamini Shri Krishna Priya Vahuji Maharaj widow Mulla and M.

1117-14—Little and Co. Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd. v. Raghunthdas Gopaldas and anr. Motichand and D.

1345-14—Jehangir S. M. and H. Rustomji Kaikobad Panthaki v. Noor Mahomed Valliat Mulla and M.

855-14—Captain and V. Rao Bahadur Kessowji Nathoo Sailor and ors. v. Jamnabai widow and ors. Payne and Co.

193-13—Malvi H. M. and R. Pahladdas Jankiprassad a firm v. Ramsarup Hardatt Raghuvaya N. and Co.

274-14—Mehta D. and L. Abdul Kadas Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors. v. Rehmatbai widow and anr. Little and Co.

275-14—Mehta D and L. Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors. v. Rehmatbai widow and anr. Little and Co.

1280-14—Purnanand and Co. Mangumal Hasanand v. Bai Parvatibai widow and ors. Raghavaya N. and Co.

881-14—Mulji and Th. The Bombay United Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd. v. Alli Mahomed Salley Mahomed and Co. a firm Matubhai J. and M.

206-14—Mehta D and L. Sarabai widow v. Ahmed Haji Kaderdina and ors. Mulla and M. Jehangir M. and S. Little and Co.

1172-14—Unwalla P. and P. Bomanji Muncherji Dalal v. Jehangir Bejonji Mehta Edgelow G. W. and Co.

1025-14—Unwalla P. & P. Banubai v. Pestonji Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for Disposal in Chambers.

371-15—Mans H. M. and Co. Naghibhai Ghellabhai v. Naghubhai Karanchand.

For Dismissal.

1256-14—Jam. R. & D. Bai Fullibai widow v. Himcoverbhai Mehta D. and L.

300-15—Craigie B. and C. Bapuji Sorabji Patel v. Moitilal Davabhai and Co. a firm and anr. Edgelow G. W. and Co.

For Exparte Decree.

T. and I. J. 2-15—M. B. Chothia Rehmanbhai Bapubhai v. Hidayatulla Lalumiya In Person.

For Decree Absolute.

112-04—M. B. Chothia Framroz Jamsedji Aga v. Ranchordas T. Mody Khend L. and M.

for further directions and costs on Courts Report.

1057-13—Bhai K. and G. Khatao Morarji v. Harjiman Hirji Payne and Co.

For Hearing and Exceptions to Courts Report.

761-14—Edgelow G. W. and Co. Vrajlal Mohanlal Mulji v. Devchand Parekh Dubash and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Matrimonial Suits.

24-15—N. C. Dalal Oswald Cyril Biale v. Ruth Evelyn Beale and anr.

215-15—Payne and Co. Harry Randilph Murray v. Isabel Murray and anr. Mirza M. Co.

Short Causes.

1065-13—Rustomji and G. Jaswantrai and Co. Ld. v. M. Asmatulla. Payne and Co. Commercial Causes.

130-15—Craigie B. and C. Pannji Sorabji Patel v. Mowlal Balabhai Edgelow G. W. and Co.

269-15—Little and Co. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd. in Liquidation v. Pirosha Ratanji Patnagar I. W. G. and B.

For Settlement of Issues.

60-15—Edg. G W & Co Miquel Joseph Pinto De Andrade v. Ebrahim Mahomed Naik & ors Sch & G M K R B & Co.

Long Causes.

407-14—Motichand and D J Jaynarayen Lalchand Tapadia v. Govindram Umedram and ors Captain and V.

1322-14—Tyabji D & Co. Arioon Khimji & Co. a firm v. Chagondas and Co. a firm Payne & Co.

1343-14—Crawford B & Co Turner Morrison & Co. Ltd. & ors v. The Indian News paper Co. Ltd. and anr Payne and Co.

850-14—Payne & Co. Ebrahim Haji Siddick vs. Haji Abdul Satar Ahmedabadi Motichand & D.

1364-14—Jehangir M & S V D Kelkar v. Jagannath Dharmaji Nakme D J Mantri.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bandmann's Comedy Sketch Company, open at the Excelsior Theatre.

Special musical Gala Night and opening debut of the London Costume Comedy Co., 6-30 at the Gaiety and 10 p.m., performance at Edwards Theatre.

MONDAY, June 14.

The Bombay High Court re-opens after the Summer Vacation, 11-30 a.m.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 15.

Co-operative Housing Association, Mr. Talmaki's paper on "Stray Thoughts on Town Planning," Improvement Trust Office, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 16.

Bombay Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

June 12.

Regimental Orders: By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell C.I.E., Commanding.

194.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "G" Company:—
No. 8483 Vol. A. J. Dash.
No. 8484 Vol. C. P. Wallace.

195.—Government Resolution General Department No. 4164 dated Bombay Catle 20th May 1915 is republished for information:—

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Eustace Marmion Nicholson, to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 6th May 1915.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

June 11.

Corps Orders By Lt.-Col. J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding B.V.A.

678.—Duties.—For week ending 19th June 1915. Orderly Sergeants,
No. 1 Company:—Sgt. Spilling A. H.
No. 2 Company:—Sgt. Stubbs W. H.

679.—Parades.—No. 1 Company:—Parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 a.m. on Thursday 17th June and proceed to Oyster Rock for 6-inch B. L. Gun and Battery Drill.
No. 2 Company:—Parade at Colaba at 7 a.m. on Thursday 17th June for 7.5 inch B. L. Gun and Battery Drill at Colaba North. The H. P. F. Class parade at Colaba at 7 a.m. daily under Sgt. Stubbs.

680.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the Strength of the Corps and posted to the E. E. Company from the dates as shown against their names:—
No. 225 Sapper Stevens J. and No. 226 Sapper Fitzpatrick J. J. from 5th instant; No. 227 Sapper Lonorgan T. from 7th instant; and No. 228 Sapper Stokes H. from 10th instant.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Capt., R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

March.—"Le Reve Passe" ..... Krier.
Overture.—"The Bohemian Girl" ..... Balfe.
Valse.—"A Thousand Kisses" ..... Joyce.
Selection.—"The Merry Widow" ..... Lehar.
Mcrnau.—"Salut D'Amour" ..... Elgar.
Selection.—"The Chocolate Soldier" ... Straus.
Two-Step.—"You're here and I'm here" Kern.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. B. Balcock and officers the Band of the 108th Infantry will play the following selection of music at the Bombay Gymkhana beginning at 6 p.m.

March.—Her Bright Smile Haunts Me still ..... J. Campbell.
Selection.—Vernique ..... A. Messager.
Melodie.—Un Peu D'Amour ..... Silesa.
Song.—Awake ..... H. G. Pelissier.
Selection.—The Orchid ..... Monckton.
Two-Step.—Hoppy Herbert ..... Holiday.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is the list of passengers booked to proceed by the Homeward Mail steamer Arabia, sailing to-day.

Aitken, Mr. W; Anderson, Mr. J; Arnold, Mrs. and 4 Children; Birley, Mr. Sidney; Brown, Mr. B; Canham, Mr. R; Clemo, Mr. W. J; Cox, Mr. H. E; Craven, Mrs; Cunningham, Mr. C. J; Darby, Mr. W; Denby, Mr. W. H; Draper, Rev. T; Draper, Mrs. and 2 Infants; Edgcombe, Mr. W. E. and Mrs; Gardner, Mr. R. G; Ghosal, Mr. S. K; Goble, Mr. E; Green, Mr. (Jr.); Green, Mrs; Hadow, Mr. A. P; Hall, Mr. S. B; Harold, Mrs; Jarman, Mr. G; Jeffery, Mrs. N; Johnson, Mr. V. O; Johnson, Mr. and Mrs; Jones, Mr. E. H; Kinloch, Mr. H. B; Lakhia, Mr. P. K; Lindsay, Mr. William; Macleod, Mrs; Macmillan, Mr. H. R.H; Meldrum, Rev. Neil; Murray, Mr. T; O'Brien, Mr. W. H; Redfern, Mr. H; Roberts, Mr. H. T; Roome, Mr. J. C; Smith, Mr. G; Smith, Mr. J. W. and Mrs; Spiers, Mr. A. E; Turner, Mr. L; Vakil, Mr. D. J; von Bock, Mr. F. J; Watts, Mr. T. and Mrs; White, Rev. C. F; Mathias, Mr. A. E; Craddock, Mrs; Buckley, Mr. R. W; Nusmann, Rev. O. and Mrs; Palmer, Mr; Spekdjian Mr. Hibram; Raitt, Mr. W. and Mrs; Peter, Mr. J. C; Iles, Dr. Miss M; Cole, Miss de Caabeyro Senor Don Manuel; MacDonald, Mr. T. and Mrs; Roshanara Miss; Phillips, Mr. John; Booth, Mr. List. Mr. J. N; Hotchand, Mr. J; Raitt, Mr. C; Calvocorressi, Mr. Geo; Cole, Mrs. Cecil; Herr, Miss.

ARRIVALS FROM HOME.

The Kaiser-i-Hind arrived yesterday morning with the English Mails and following passengers:—

Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs; Byrt, Mr. H; Hayward, Mr; Farron, Mr. C; Trewby, Miss L; Hill, Miss B; Tottenham, Mr. F; Wiegall, Miss M; Radcliffe, Mr. C; Welsh, Dr. T; Murray, Mr. A. R; Bowley, Mr. A and Mrs; Panfrat, Mr; Tembs, Mr. C; McKenzie, Miss; Errow, Mr. S. and Mrs; Uddin, Mr. R; Miller, Miss; Fisher, Miss; H. H. Mah. of Deoghad Baria; Greeke, Mr. C. B; Suteliff, Taylor; Pires, Mr; Brazier, Mr. C; Haw, Miss C; Clarke, Mrs; Rollo, Mr. J. C; Dalal, Mr. D. M; Singh, Mr. J. K; Dammers, Mrs; Cole, Miss; Robinson, Mr. W; Carlton, Miss R. M; Collins, Mr. W. P; Nicholson, Lt. E. W; Hay-Edie, Mr. D. C; Foster, Dr. P; Durand, Mrs; Davies, nurse; Pomfrot, Mrs; Thomas, Mr. D; Campbell, Mr. H. and Mrs; Masih, Mr. S; Mullen, Miss and 2 Children; Burt, Mrs; Ewing, Mr. J; Brown, Mr. A; Lewis, Mr; Das Gupta Mr; Newton, Mr; Coyne, Mr. F; Elliot, Miss E., Miss C. and G; Davies, Mr; Cornfield Mr; Maclachan, Mr; Swinhoe, Maj; Noaro, Mr; Herovica, Mrs; Ansaro, Mr; Venis, Mr. and Mrs; Jeyyamal, Mr. P; Jeyyamal, Mr. J. R; Kass, Mrs. and 2 Children; Goleaux, Mr. and Mrs.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Mooltan with the homeward Mails of the 5th instant arrived at Aden at 7 a.m. yesterday.

NO CONTINENTAL MAILS.

We are given to understand that no mails from France, Italy and Switzerland were received by the inward English Mail Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind which arrived here yesterday.

BURGLARY AT NIGHT.

Pasoo Chaturbhuj, a "mehta," residing on the second floor of a house at Dongri Street, reports that his room was broken into on Thursday night, and ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 464, stolen from a tin trunk.

MARWARI SAMMELAN.

Under the auspices of the Marwari Sammelan a public meeting will be held in the Morarji Gokuldas Hall to-morrow at 4 p.m. (S. T.), when a number of speakers will discuss the question of Hindi as the "lingua franca" of India. Mr. Vithaldasji Daga will preside.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

No plague cases were reported in the city on Thursday. There were also no cholera cases. Small-pox registered three attacks and two deaths. The total mortality from all causes was 46, as compared with 84 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 73 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1,648, out of which 23 were found to be plague stricken. A Ward contributed 2 of these latter, B Ward 9, C Ward 5, D Ward 1 and E Ward 6.

SUSPECTED SUICIDE.

At the morgue on Friday the Coroner, Mr. Lambert, held an inquest touching the death of Sorabji Rustomji Chinoy, a lad of 15, who resided with his cousin in Chinoy Mansions at Colaba. The lad appeared to be backward in his studies at school, for which he had been blamed. It was possible that taking the blame to heart he swallowed a quantity of opium to put an end to his existence. When doctors were called, he was past medical assistance. Further inquiry has been adjourned to enable Inspector Guider to prosecute investigations.

S. S. CITY OF SPARTA.

The Ellerman Line s.s. City of Sparta will sail on Sunday morning. The Medical Inspection of passengers by the Health Officer of the Port will take place at 7-15 a.m. sharp on Sunday at No. 6, Alexandra Dock. All passengers with their baggage should attend at the time mentioned.

The following is a list of passengers booked to proceed by the City of Sparta.

London via Marseilles.—Mr. Heather, Mr. and Mrs. Leefe and Child, Capt. and Mrs. C. Reid and Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Muggridge.

Liverpool.—Mrs. Blackford, Mrs. Bird, Mr. S. M. Child, Mrs. Davis and Infant. Sergt. Evans, Mrs. Ferns and Infant, Mrs. Hudson and Infant, Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Marston and 3 Children and Infant, Miss Marston, Mrs. Macey and Infant, Mrs. Parker and 5 Children, Master Parker, Master Parker (Junr.), Mrs. Smith, 2 Children and Infant.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

Rocambole has once again contributed an excellent film to the Bombay audiences, and the present one under the title of "Torea's Escape from the Devil's Islands," has certainly surpassed its predecessors. The film is full of thrilling situations and Rocambole acts his part in his usually masterful manner.

A noteworthy film in the programme is the Pathe's Gazette, which contains special pictures of the tragedy of the Lusitania. There is also a short variety film on the programme, which terminates the entertainment.

BENGAL DACOITY CASES.

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

CALCUTTA, June 11.

A press communiqué issued by Mr. J. H. Kerr, officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, states:—

The Governor in Council has decided that a Commission should be appointed under the Defence of India Act to try the recent dacoity cases at Bakergunge.

The President of the Commission will be Mr. R. R. Garlic, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge or Noakhali and members, Khan Bahadur Ali Ahmad, retired Judge, and Babu Bhagwati Charan Mittra, Additional District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet.

RAJA OF BARIA'S RETURN FROM THE FRONT.

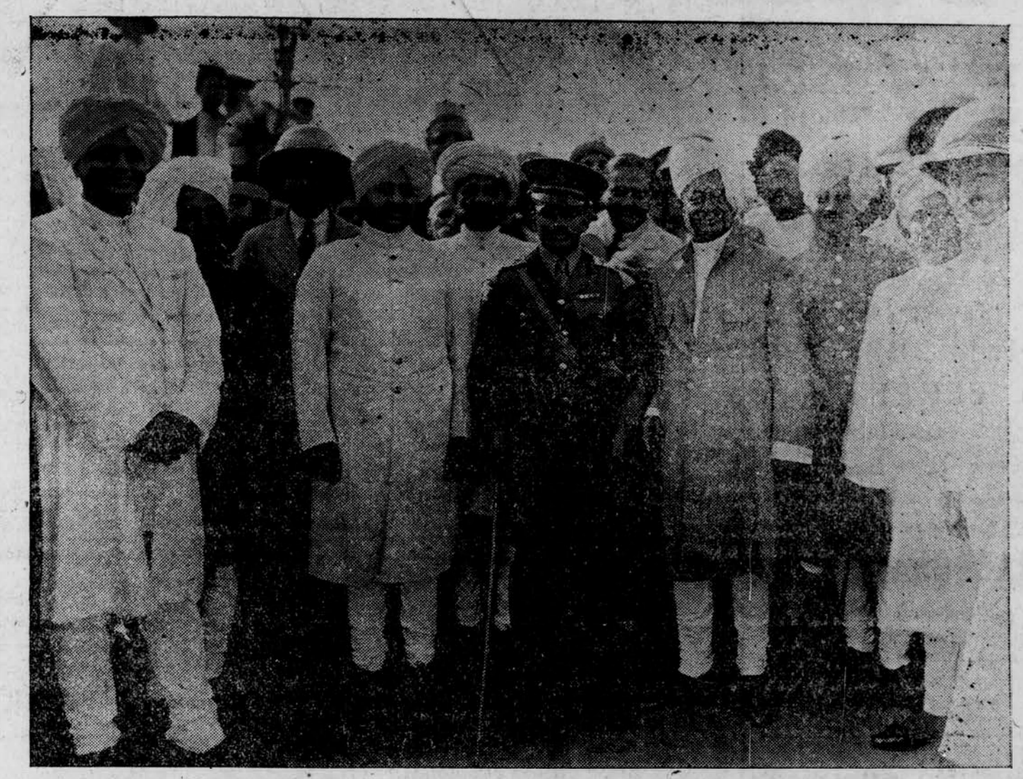

Photo by G. M. Jayakar.

The Raja and his Staff photographed on arrival at the Ballard Pier.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Brig-General H. T. Brooking C.B. Commanding Poona Brigade 11th June 1915.

Defences—Copies of Alarms Orders Poona (For the period of the war) have this day been issued to all concerned.

Inspections—The General Officer Commanding, accompained by the Brigade Major, will proceed to Belgaum on inspection duty on Saturday 12th, returning on Sunday 13th instant.

Discipline—The local and temporary rank of Sergeant is granted to Pte. H. Gullis 2-4th Wilts Regiment whilst employed as Sanitary Sergeant at the Branch School of Musketry, Satara.

Furlough and Leave—The undermentioned are granted leave as under:—

102nd Grenadiers, Capt. T. T. Oakes 10 days.

22nd Hants Battery R.F.A., Capt. G. F. Lemington 7 days.

22nd Hants Battery R.F.A., 2nd-Lieut. H. Stansfield 7 days.

Q. A. M. N. S.—Nursing Sister Miss J. E. Wooton 10 days.

I.S.M.D., 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon R.G., Khanolker; 2 months.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

CLAIM FOR RENT.

At the Small Causes Court, the fifth judge delivered his judgment in a suit in which Mr. Phirojshah Dadabhoy Mistry claimed to recover rent of a plot of land at Masagon occupied by one Abdul Kader Sheik Enus and his two cousins. Mr. Sorab B. Dadyburjor appeared for the plaintiffs, while Messrs. Kavasji Sethna and Khurshedji Suntoke were for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case was that his father had acquired from Parmanand Jivandas, a farzindari base of a large piece of land and that he had rented a portion of it to the ancestors of the defendants. The defendants had recently divided the land separately amongst themselves and the plaintiff therefore held each of them liable for the rent of the land in their possession.

The defendants among other things contended that they were on the land, rent-free and that they had not paid rent for several years past.

The Judge, after hearing the evidence and examining old rent rolls and documents, gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff with costs. He said the original letting was to the ancestors of the defendants in 1875 of 438 square yards and that no adverse possession was proved. The tenure under which the defendants held the land of the plaintiff, was Farjendari, the duration being co-eval with the plaintiff's grant from Parmanandas. Rents had been paid by the defendants, their ancestors, and the defendants had prior to 1909 held and enjoyed the land jointly but in December 1909 they effected a partition whereby each of the defendants got separate plots and each of them was therefore bound to pay proportionately to the plaintiff.

REFUSING TO PAY LEGAL FARE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Syed Ebrahim, driver of motor car No. 3311, belonging to Mohamed Kasim Patel, charged Dadabhoy Cowasji Jassawalla with refusing to pay the legal fare. Mr. R. S. Pandit, barrister, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. J. Patel, solicitor, defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that about 8 a.m. on the 26th April the accused engaged his car on the Bellasis Road at the rate of Rs. 5 per hour. Mr. M. B. Kolasker, barrister, Mr. Framroze Pastakia, one Abdulla whom Mr Kolasker was going to defend in a case, and the accused drove in the car to the Honorary Magistrate's Court at Dadar and thence to Fort. The car was used for three hours and the accused said he would send the money in an hour's time. He, however, failed to do so and when the complainant went to his place to demand the money, the accused put him off from time to time.

The accused admitted having driven in the car but denied having engaged the car, which, he said, was engaged not by him but by Mr. Framroze Pastakia.

The Magistrate believed the evidence for the prosecution and ordered the accused to pay Rs. 15 as the legal fare and Rs. 5 to the complainant as costs of the case.

The Indian office of Foreign Exchange at Dhanuskodi (Madras) was formally opened on the 1st instant by Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Post Master General, Madras and Mr. C. Sowerby Coo, Deputy Post Master General, Traffic, Madras.

PARSI AND HINDU WRITERS.

SOME POINTS OF DIFFERENCE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Lekhak Mandal (Parsi Writers' Association), Mr. Rustamji Nasarvanji Munshi read yesterday a paper on "Parsees and Hindus—Their Language" at Bai Bhicaiji Bangali School, when Mr. Pallonji B. Desai was in the Chair.

Mr. Munshi said that he had prepared his present Paper for the Fifth Gujarati Literary Conference where it was read on the 2nd day of its session at Surat, i.e., on 30th May.

Mr. Munshi said that a certain class of Hindu writers and journalists did not condescend to recognise the worth and merit of Parsi writers and journalists because they thought that the latter did not speak and write correct Gujarati and that, instead of having recourse to jaw-breaking Sanskrit words, when easy words were available, they (Parsi writers) made too profuse use of words of Persian origin and extraction. By such an attitude, the Hindus alienated, perhaps unconsciously, the Parsis from their side.

Though the Gujarati writers now-a-days dislike the use of Persian words by the Parsis in their composition and writings, the fact of the ancient Gujarati poets having used Persian words would remain incontrovertible. The poetess Mirabai (A. D. 1403-1470) and the poet Narsinh Mehta (A. D. 1415-1481) have used a number of words of Persian origin in their various poems. The poet Samal Bhat had even studied Persian and his poems are remarkable for the lavish use of words of Persian extraction which the Hindu pandits have now come to hate and sneer at.

The poet Narmadashankar says in his "Narma-Kosh" that in every 100 words of the Gujarati language there are nine words of Persian origin and that they have become so eminently fixed and current in the language that it would now be immensely difficult to drive them out.

Though, on one hand, that band of Hindoo Pandits are keen to boycott Persian words from the Gujarati language and to substitute in their place their Sanskrit equivalents, it is pre-eminently strange that they should have left untouched the very name of their country *Hindustan* which is a Persian word, pure and simple.

A Hindu lady-writer, in 'Sundri-Subodh,' one of the Hindu journals, deprecates the Sanscritized Gujarati of some of the writers of her community and prefers Parsi novels to Hindu novels, as the latter, according to her opinion, are too prosaic on account of the Sanscritized Gujarati which renders them difficult and incomprehensible.

Mr. Munshi closed his Paper with a sympathetic appeal to the Hindu writers not to alienate Parsi writers from their side. He said that by boycotting Persian words and by making the language unnecessarily difficult, the Hindu writers closed, as it were, the doors of Gujarati language against Parsi writers. He said that though the Parsi and Hindu writers differed in religion they were one by language. He, therefore, thought that it was incumbent upon Hindu writers to join hands with Parsis with love and sympathy. With a quotation from Narmadashanker wishing success to Gujarat and its language, the Paper was brought to a close.

A vote of thanks to the author of the Paper and the chair terminated the proceedings.

BANGALORE RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 11.

The programme for an extra day's races on July 13 provides for six events, namely, two Handicaps and a Selling Race for horses 7, 6 and 5 furlongs, a Club Plate for country bred horses, 7½ furlongs, a Handicap for ponies 7 furlongs, and a Handicap for Arab ponies, 14-1 and under, over a mile course. The entries close on 1st July.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF DEVGAD BARIA.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

H. H. the Maharaja Ranjitsinhji of Devgad Baria returned to Bombay yesterday morning by the P. and O. mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind from Europe where he had been to the front on active service. On arrival at the Apollo Bunder his Highness was accorded an enthusiastic welcome by a number of his friends and his subjects, including H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla; H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi; H. H. the Raja of Alirajpur; H. H. the Raja of Sunthrampore; Kunwar Narharsinhji of Baria; the Thakore Saheb of Herol; the Thakore Saheb of Kathiwala; Mr. Harilal M. Parekh, Dewan Saheb of Baria; the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh; Mr. Jivanji Limjibhoy; Mr. Motilal L. Parekh, Naib-Dewan of Baria; and many others.

Many of the Princes and a number of his Highness' subjects went by steam launches to the mail boat to greet his Highness. His Highness arrived at 8 a.m. at the Bunder in the Government launch Aid. On arriving at the Bunder, his Highness was accorded a hearty welcome and was profusely garlanded. His Highness then drove in a motor car amid loud cheering to his bungalow on the Wilderness Road, where he was met by H. H. the Maharaja of Bhownagger.

His Highness subsequently granted an interview to press representatives. His Highness said he left Bombay for the front in January last. He landed at Marseilles from where he proceeded direct to the front and was attached to the staff of General Edwardes. He had been under fire once. He was in the cavalry with the Meerut Brigade and was under fire at Ypres on May 1st. His cavalry was waiting to make a rush at the battle of Neuve Chapelle. The Indian troops had been doing very well indeed at the front, and had shown their fighting mettle. They were very well treated. The were confident of the issue and were certain of the eventual success of the Allies. He was ready and willing to go to the front as soon as he received orders. Possibly he might go to the Gulf in about a couple of months. He had no occasion to visit any of the base hospitals for the Indian troops. He had, however, visited Field Hospitals, in one of which he stayed for a few days as he was suffering from acute rheumatism. The arrangements there were all that could be desired and every attention was paid to the comfort of the inmates. There were a number of pig-stickers on the staff of General Edwardes, who was the winner of the Gujerat Cup.

SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND DESIGN AT AHMEDABAD.

Recognising that there are in Ahmedabad a considerable number of students who have passed the Intermediate Grade Drawing Examination as also others belonging to the artisan classes, who possess aptitude for artistic work, but who are unable to leave the district to join the School of Art in Bombay, Government have decided to open a local School of Drawing and Design, and to carry it on as an experiment for three years. Its permanent establishment will depend on the amount of support it receives in that time. Temporary accommodation has been provided in the Ranchhodlal Chhotalal High School, Ahmedabad, and a fully qualified master has been appointed. The school which will open on June 15th, 1915, will be divided into two sections—(*a*) classes for drawing, painting, and pictorial design; and (*b*) classes for workshop drawing and industrial design.

ANOTHER POLITICAL SUSPECT INTERNED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 11.

Another political suspect Rabindra Nath Sen of Jamalpur in the Mymensingh District, has been interned under the Defence of India Act at Midnapore recently. He was bound down to keep the peace under Section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, by the Subdivisional Magistrate of Jamalpur.

SPORT AT HOME.

TURF NOTES AND ANTICIPATIONS.

DANGER ROCK AND THE DERBY.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Difficulty appears to confront those who would make a market on the forthcoming Derby, says "Boris" in "The Referee." At present Pommern stands out by himself, although he was early in the season beaten by Rossendale in the Craven Stakes at Newmarket, when, however, conceding 15lb. Rossendale could only finish sixth in the Two Thousand Guineas, and now the country is favoured once again with much-needed rain, Pommern will encourage his admirers, who were delighted with the manner in which he won the Two Thousand Guineas, never apparently being out of a canter. That he can stay the Epsom mile and a half his pedigree indicates, and, indeed, his near relative, Fatherless, carried off the Great Metropolitan, whilst two other relatives. Memoir and La Fleche, won both Oaks and St. Leger.

Winter wagering on classic events does not always work out to the advantage of the backer, who might in January last have taken 4,000 to 1,000 about anything in the Derby, and would have selected little other than Friar Marcus. Durbar II. was unthought of during the winter preceding the Derby of 1914, and Aboyeur had no friends in 1913. After the Two Thousand Guineas Pommern was supported for the Derby at 6 to 4 against, King Priam at 100 to 15, and Tournament at 100 to 8. The reason for King Priam standing in front of the second to Pommern could be found in the fact that the former had cantered away with the Chippenham Plate at Epsom, over a mile and a half.

On Tuesday May 18, if Carancho had been out of the way, he would have strengthened his position by annexing the Burwell Plate. This was also at a mile and a half, and he readily beat Great Sport, a winner of the March Stakes at Newmarket at a mile and a quarter, behind him being Rushford, Spearpoint, and Torloisk. Carancho, who defeated King Priam in the Burwell Plate, has shown improvement in condition as the present season advanced, for he was much above himself when he beat Knight's Key in the Babraham Plate. Carancho defeated My Prince as a three-year-old, and so had a chance against King Priam, in addition to which he captured the Burwell Plate in 1914.

DANGER ROCK IN BETTER REQUEST.

Danger Rock had as a two-year-old, been three times beaten by Let Fly, receiving weight on each occasion, and it came as a surprise to find the pair standing in the market for some time at 3 to 1, either of them. Their respective prices fluctuated a good deal, but eventually Danger Rock started in the better request. Let Fly created opposition by fractious conduct at the post, and White Surrey, who is likewise in the Derby, caused a deal of trouble It looks as though we shall see the Kennymore capers repeated at Epsom.

Tournament in all probability, felt the jar, but there is every hope for him, as he comes from good stock, better appreciated for stamina, and given good going, should do vastly better at Epsom. As for Danger Rock, who won the Newmarket Stakes, he does not at present look like a second Cicero Sunstar, or Craganour. Danger Rock, Let Fly, Tournament, Canute, and White Surrey are all in the Derby, the only runner for the Newmarket Stakes not engaged in the Epsom classic being Sydian. Of Morton's pair already backed for the Derby, Sunfire is reported at present to be more busy than Fitzorb.

In the Alexandra Three-Year-Old Handicap, at Gatwick, the favourite, Wormleighton, failed to concede 7lb. to Thrice, a colt, on form in 1914, superior to The Vizier, who is now regarded as possessing some prospect of winning the Derby. Mr. Kennedy Jones, who has spent many thousands upon bloodstock, has not enjoyed a large amount of success with such-as Evansdale (who cost 3,400 guineas), or with Happy Warrior (who was last season purchased for 1,400 guineas), and possibly Thrice who was bought out of the late Mr. Ernest Dresden's stud for 3,600 guineas, will make amends for considerable disappointment. Mr. Kennedy Jone's first winner appeared nearly two years ago, when Pas de Quartre won the Veranda Handicap at Gatwick, was sold at auction for 220 guineas, and went to Brazil.

The Manchester Cup cannot be said to have received a flattering acceptance, and with four of the top-weights (China Cock, Fiz-Yama, Sun Yat, and Great Sport) associated with the minor forfeit, Florist goes up 6llb. to the summit. Florist has appeared in the paddocks at Epsom and Kempton Park this season, looking as though he had recovered somewhat from winter indisposition, and is far from the animal we saw as a three-year-old, annex the Duke of York Stakes. I doubt very much whether Florist will be in sufficiently good fettle to do himself proper justice at Castle Irwell. Dan Russell receives 6lb. from Florist, which reminds me that, upon arrival in the principal ring at Kempton Park, about two hours prior to the race for the "Jubilee" Handicap I heard a bookmaker say, "I never offered 7 to 1 Dan Russel. My best price is 6 to 1." However, after going out in the market. Dan Russel started at 7's. and considering that he was "much above himself" and exhibited a somewhat obtrusive "barrel," he ran pretty well. Since then he has done a deal of good work at Beckhampton, in company with Gay Lally, who is one of the "horses for the course," for his three brackets in 9114 included the Irlam-o'-th'-Heights Stakes of a mile at Castle Irwell. His victories were all achieved at a mile, but I recollect that his dam was by Pride, who stayed two miles and threequarters to win the Alexandra Plate at Ascot.

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Lieut.-Col. W. E. Jennings,
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, June 12, 1915.

THE TRIUMPH OF NATIONAL UNITY.

It is quite evident from a perusal of the London papers by this week's mail that at the time the mail left public opinion was still in a welter of misunderstanding and misapprehension regarding the real causes which produced the crisis that eventuated in the formation of Mr. Asquith's coalition government. As the Premier had made no statement of a kind that, in any way, admitted the public to his confidence this is not surprising. If certain statements are persistently made by responsible journals and remain without official contradiction, and they are followed by events which bear the appearance of a natural sequence to those statements it is natural for the public to assume that the latter are true. Thus we have a general assumption,—which is reflected in the letter of our London correspondent,—shared both by Liberal and Conservative journals, that Mr. Asquith's Government was threatened by disintegration, because, (1) Lord Kitchener had quarelled with Sir John French and concealed the cause of the quarrel from the Cabinet; and (2) Mr. Churchill had quarrelled with Lord Fisher and the latter was right and the former was wrong, and that, therefore, Lord Fisher would go back to the Admiralty, and Mr. Churchill would be kicked out of the Government and his political career ended.

It seems extraordinary that, in these days, intelligent people on the spot, could have so entirely misread the situation and misunderstood the events moving in their midst. And, incidentally, it is a revelation of what can be achieved in the misinstruction of public opinion by a few reckless and unscrupulous journals, bent more intently upon serving a party or controversial end rather than the real national needs of the moment. It may be thought a pity that Mr. Asquith did not take the public into his confidence and tell them exactly what had happened and what was happening, and why it was essential, in the national interest to call in the Leaders of the Opposition to reconstruct the Government on a national basis. But we can understand that there were sound reasons for the Premier's reticence. His anxiety and determination,—and the Empire should be ever grateful to him for it,—was to save the country from the disgrace and indignity, at such a time, of a petty, internal squabble. It was to silence the squabblers and defeat their aims that he took the strong and statesmanlike step of destroying his Government and replacing it by one, which could not, at least, be open to party attacks, or attacks, which, at any rate, had that appearance so long as the Leaders of the Unionist party sat on the Front Opposition Bench. It was better, therefore, to carry out the change in silence and to remain silent as to the causes which brought it about. The sole matter of moment was to secure as promptly as possible the expression of the unity of the nation in the formation of a government which represented the whole nation, and which would concentrate everything,—and could not have the appearance of possessing any other object,—on the one great national task, which must overshadow and eclipse everything else, until it has been accomplished. The ordinary departments of Government must be carried on, but the Government as a whole must concentrate its energies on this one supreme task to which everything must be sacrificed. The work of the Departments has become for the moment mere bald administration. They are no longer the instruments of any policy, because politics in the party sense have for the time disappeared; their disappearance is guaranteed by the impartial distribution of offices and the association in each Department of Liberal and Tory ministers. Everything has been subordinated to the one object of the successful prosecution of the war. We do not share the fears expressed, by some of the Liberal journals at Home, that the strength of the combination will suffer because it owes its origin, not to the best, but to the worst kind of public criticism and the absence for the time being of a Constitutional Opposition. That was what made it necessary. The Constitutional Opposition had already ceased to exercise its functions. That is inevitable in a time of national danger, and "the worst kind of criticism" was endeavouring to usurp its place. Mr. Asquith recognised the danger, and by inviting the Opposition leaders to share the responsibility, united the nation in fact as well as in theory, and relegated the worst kind of criticism to its proper place on the dung heap.

The danger of a Dictatorship by the dung heap press, of which our London correspondent speaks, is over. The Coalition Government is not of their making, though they may have rendered it necessary. And their campaign of calumny and lies has been exposed by the constitution of the new Government. If their attacks on Lord Kitchener had been grounded on facts, it is impossible that he could have remained at the War Office. The vilification of his qualities as a commander in the field, provoked by the amazing suggestion that he wanted to supersede Sir John French in the command of the army in France, was gratuitous, unnecessary and therefore odious. If the allegation that he deceived the Cabinet were true, the Unionist leaders would not have accepted him as a colleague. The demand that Lord Fisher must inevitably return to the Admiralty and Mr. Churchill must leave the Government was answered by the appointment of a new First Sea Lord and the inclusion of Mr. Churchill in the new Cabinet. And the latter has since shown how ill-founded were some of the attacks made on him. But it is not pleasant to dwell on these things. It may be true, as "The Nation" says, that "the men who pulled down the Liberal Government will have just as little consideration for its successor." That depends on the workings of an erratic and ugly psychology which it is not worth while to try to understand. It is enough that the machinations of the authors of the "worst kind of public criticism" have been defeated and themselves discredited. They are no longer a potential danger. England, fortunally, once more produced the strong man who knew how to avert danger and unite the nation. No greater task has ever been accomplished by any British statesman than this that was achieved by Mr. Asquith.

EDUCATION, SANITATION AND INDUSIRY IN BOMBAY.

On a previous occasion we commented on the salient and provocative features of the recent Government Resolution on Land Revenue Administration in the Presidency during the year 1913-14. To-day we desire to touch upon other important points, the discussion of which we were then obliged to postpone. Public health is nowadays engaging the serious attention of every Government and it is pleasant to learn from the Resolution that public health in the Presidency was on the whole distinctly good. Plague was less prevalent than usual, and though there were some epidemics of cholera and small-pox in several districts, they were not attended with severe mortality. Malaria prevailed generally but we are still left in the dark as to the extent of the efforts made by Government to counteract the ravages of these diseases. The success of the travelling dispensaries organised by Mr. Emanuel,—to which we referred the other day,—has revealed the sad inadequacy of State medical relief in villages and we trust that Government will soon awake to their responsibility in the matter.

In spite of serious bank failures in Bombay and the Punjab, trade and industries generally flourished during the year. And, as a result of increase in railway works and the expansion of mill industries, labour was in great demand and, therefore, one might expect that high wages prevailed. But curiously enough everywhere there were complaints of deficiency in the labour supply and the consequent inclination to introduce labour saving machinery. The eccentricities of the working men have, indeed, often engaged the attention of employers and the Government. The root of the problem, however, lies in the fact that very little effort has been made to consider the problem from the point of view of the working men themselves. And it appears to us that, whatever may be the causes of deficiency of labour,—and a low working level of wages, we think is possibly one of them,—the need of organising labour is very important. In this work of organisation the State, the railways, the mill industries, the Local Bodies and the representatives of Agriculture must lend a helping hand by co-ordinated endeavours.

In educational matters according to the Resolution, steady progress was maintained. This may be so, but, in our view, the progress was not at all commensurate with the needs. The cry from the districts has always been for more schools and more schools, and that this demand is unsatisfied is apparent from the admitted fact that schools opened through local efforts are filled as soon as started. The official eye is evidently blind to this fact, for the Resolution repeats the usual monotonous plea about efficiency not permitting extension,—as if true efficiency did not mean doing the right thing in the right way,—and recommends concentration on the improvement of teaching staffs and buildings rather than on the opening of new schools. As regards female education, Government, however, are willing to acknowledge that its progress has been slow. But, as if to nullify the importance of this admission, this slow progress is attributed to the community itself by the importance which is attached to an argument, the outcome, perhaps, of the ingenious brain of some educational officer. "Until," says the Resolution, "the school mistress is awarded by the community the position of respect which is her due, the education of girls must lag behind." It is a sufficient comment on this pompous observation that it is the first time we have learnt of the want of respect shewn to the teacher, though now it has been discovered it will, we suppose, solemnly make its appearance in every administration report for years to come. Every social institution in India, gives the lie to this statement. The observation would be better applied to the scant respect paid to the elementary teachers by the Education Department, which offers them in its service prospects not much more hopeful or helpful than those of the *chaprasis* in its various offices!

Notes of the Day.

"Nerves" in Constantinople.

A report from the Turkish capital, states that owing to the prevalence of "nerves" amongst the members of the Cabinet, all private persons in the possession of lethal weapons have been required to hand over the same to the authorities on the pain of death? Early in May an order was issued requiring all weapons in the hands of private people to be surrendered within five days. If any person at the end of that period was found in the possession of any weapon without authorisation, he was liable to be court-martialled and sentenced to death. But unless we seriously misjudge Turkish character, chiefly notable for its contempt of death, this "order" is not likely to cause anybody to hand over anything, from a bomb to a penknife. Sooner or later some Turk of the good old school will let the daylight into one or other of the ministers responsible for her present plight, or, the gods being propitious, into both, and the sooner the better!

Constantinople.

"Corsair" whose notes are among the most interesting columns of "The Near East" quotes a letter from an Englishman long resident in Turkey who says that each boom of the guns in the Dardanelles seems to take him nearer home,—i.e. to Constantinople. At this unhappy juncture in Anglo-Turkish history it is pleasing to recall the fact that the most happy of all the foreign colonies in Stamboul was the British. Some strange chord of sympathy and mutual admiration was wont to bind Turks and Britons together and, while the Germans, the French and the Russians stuck to their national clubs, John Bull and "John" Turk (as he was affectionately called in happier times) sought and enjoyed each other's society. Had our official representatives in Constantinople,—apositely transferred thither from Pekin or Washington!—shown half the genuine and intelligent sympathy and real knowledge of things Turkish, displayed by the British civilians on the Golden Horn, Enver Pasha and his friends might not have won the day last November.

Mr. Garvin and Mr. Lloyd George.

The war has created many surprises. But, perhaps, the most outstanding of these is the changed attitude of the Unionist papers towards some of the great Liberal leaders,—and especially towards Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Garvin,—whose career has been the most curious phenomenon in British journalism,—summed up this attitude in his own telling manner, when, almost on the first day of the outbreak of the war, he declared that while it was easy to lead democracy to war it was most difficult to guide the spirit of democracy to success in the war and that the only man who could do this was Mr. Lloyd George. The mail papers received this week make it evident, that this once most abused of ministers is now almost the idol of Unionist papers. Mr. Garvin again sounds the inspiring note. *Apropos* of munitions,—the supreme need of the nation and the hour,—he says that the business of munitions

involves the handling of democracy as well as of manufacture...The whole nation must be organised to fill the ranks more rapidly and to overwhelm the Germans with high explosives. To achieve that supreme object requires the instinct for taking suggestion from all sides and of enlisting to the utmost the help and services of other men...It requires a frank and genial faculty for getting on with business men, and at the same time the power to enlighten and inspire the people. There is only one man who can do this work for which our armies are waiting and on which victory depends.....That man is Lloyd George.....He can do that work in the way and with the speed required. No other man can.

Praise from such a quarter any statesman who has consistently worked for the triumph of democracy, may be proud to accept.

Unionists and Mr. Asquith.

Equally strong is the appreciation of Mr. Asquith's great work during the war displayed by some of the Unionist journals. The "Saturday Review," discussing the change of Government, thus refers to the Prime Minister and three of his principal colleagues:—

Lord Kitchener has been an immense source of strength; by the sheer magic of his name he has created great armies; and what we see is but the first part of his work. Nor can any intelligent person overlook the worth of Mr. Asquith. He is of the mould unmistakably of great Prime Ministers at a time of national strain. The country has valued his composure, his clear public spirit, and the stern, spiritual note we cannot do without in storms. Moreover the Ministry, as the country has known it during the last nine or ten months, has had the advantage of Sir Edward Grey's serene intelligence and the astounding energies of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill. To deny these qualities in the Government as we have known it would be niggardly, and would be exceedingly foolish.

A Plea for the Horses.

The letter which appeared in our columns yesterday regarding the tortures to which gharry-horses in Bombay are subjected, in deploring the fact that nothing is done to ameliorate the sufferings of these unfortunate animals, should command the sympathy of the public though the callous indifference of people who often ride in gharries behind horses that are obviously unfit for their work, shows that they are people to whom an appeal of this sort has no meaning. The lot of the average gharry-horse in Bombay is far from a happy one, and we endorse the view that something should be done to alleviate their sufferings. Madras, although popularly reputed to be behind Bombay in many respects, is certainly ahead of it in its humane provision of rest sheds in all parts of the city for *jitka* horses and ponies. A water-pipe and pond are also fitted up for their refreshment. They have thus the advantage of a short rest, in a cool and shady shelter and a drink before again starting to toil along the scorching roads. These rest-sheds were generously provided by a great Indian humanitarian, who is well-known for his charitable disposition. There are many humanitarians in this city also, but perhaps the need of such rest sheds has not occurred to them, neither has it probably been brought prominently to their notice. If one such would come forward and offer, say, two sheds to be erected at his own expense, his example would be followed we have no doubt by others. Here is a field for the charitably disposed humanitarian and we hope that the proposed sheds will soon come into being.

Indian Loyalty.

In a striking, though brief, article in the May number of the "Indian Review" the Hon. Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, explains the fundamental underlying difference in the loyalty of the educated class and that of their illiterate fellow-countrymen. Attempts have been made, in various interested quarters, to belittle the importance as well as the character of the loyalty of the former by emphasizing that of the latter. The loyalty of the masses is indeed as deep-rooted as that of the educated Indians but, as Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar points out, it is at best of the passive type,—except, of course, in the case of his Majesty's Indian soldiers. They have, for instance, he says, "little knowledge of the Germans or of their character or methods of administration, or of the comparative superiority of British administrations to that of any other European nation. The attitude of the villager is generally one of indifference to the remote abstraction of a monarch so long as his class, customs and village institutions are untouched and is expressed in the saying 'what matters it if Rama reigns or Ravana reigns.'" On the other hand, it is needless to point out, the loyalty of the educated is the loyalty not only of the heart but also of the mind and is based on the firm and reasoned conviction that the national aspirations of India can only be realized under the fostering care of English statesmanship.

To Belgium in Exile.

Lines dedicated to one of her priests, by whose words they were prompted.

(From "Punch.")

Land of the desolate, Mother of tears,
Weeping your beauty marred and torn,
Your children tossed upon the spears,
Your altars rent, your hearths forlorn,
Where Spring has no renewing spell,
And Love no language save a long Farewell!

Ah, precious tears, and each a pearl,
Whose price—for so in God we trust
Who saw them fall in that blind swirl
Of ravening flame and reeking dust—
The spoiler with his life shall pay,
When Justice at the last demands her Day.

O tried and proved, whose record stands
Lettered in blood too deep to fade,
Take courage! Never in our hands
Shall the avenging sword be stayed
Till you are healed of all your pain,
And come with Honour to your own again.

O. S.

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkote has arrived in Bombay, and has taken up his residence at the Apollo Bunder.

Sir William Clark, Commerce and Industry Member of the Viceroy's Council, pays a short visit to Bombay at the end of this month. He arrives here on the 26th instant, and leaves again for Simla about the 2nd or 3rd July.

SOCIAL REFORM AMONG NAMBUDRIS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 11.

For some years past more advanced and enterprising sections of Nambudri community have been greatly exercised in mind over marriage and other reforms which in their opinion are essential to progress along modern lines. One custom against which they have been agitating is that which permits only the eldest son of a Nambudri to marry, the younger sons having to content themselves with "sambandhams" with women. This custom against which the growing body of Nair opinion has also been expressing itself, has just received a setback at Trichur where a younger brother of a Nambudri gentleman was married to a young lady of his own community. Another noteworthy feature was that no dowry was accepted by the bridegroom.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN DISASTER IN BALTIC

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN GALICIA.

ZEPPELIN SHED BOMBED.

ITALIANS CAPTURE IMPORTANT POSITION.

It is confirmed that the Russian submarines and mines in the Baltic on June 3rd did considerable damage to the German fleet, and that a submarine on the following day sank a destroyer, a transport, and damaged another destroyer.

The Germans also admit that fresh Russian forces have advanced from the south and south-east of Lemberg.

It is reported that two German submarines have been towed into Libau badly damaged.

A German communiqué admits Russian successes in the north-east, where the German encircling movement on Dubissa was checked, and a retreat made to a new line.

The Italians are developing a great movement on the Tyrol-Trentino frontier. Alpine troops captured the important position of Preikonel in the Carnic Alps, after several days' stubborn fighting, and took numbers of prisoners.

The Third Dragoon Guards displayed magnificent courage and dash in the fight at Chateau Hooge, near Ypres, and an order was issued by the Brigadier-General congratulating them.

Allied airmen on Sunday dropped bombs on the Zeppelin shed at Helmet in Flanders. Great flames arose and a Parseval airship and part of the shed were destroyed.

The French have maintained their gains and advanced further.

ABUNDANT HARVEST PROSPECTS.

FURTHER DECLINE IN WHEAT ANTICIPATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, June 10.

In the Commons Mr. Runciman said that there were prospects of abundant harvests and no risk of famine prices. He emphasised that there was no chance of our supplies being cut off or the margin of supplies being destroyed.

Referring to wheat, he mentioned that the opening of the Dardanelles, to which all looked forward, would mean a still further decline in price.

WHEAT DROPS FOUR SHILLINGS A QUARTER.

LONDON, June 10.

Prices of wheat, maize and other foodstuffs continue to decline. Wheat dropped four shillings a quarter at Bristol and maize a shilling.

GERMAN NAVAL DISASTER IN THE BALTIC.

RUSSIANS ADVANCING IN GALICIA.

NAVAL ACTION IN THE BALTIC.

GERMAN FLEET MUCH DAMAGED.

DESTROYER AND TRANSPORT SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, June 10.

It is confirmed authoritatively that the Russian submarines and mines in the Baltic on June 3rd did considerable damage to the German fleet and that a submarine on the following day sank a German destroyer and transport and damaged another German destroyer. Another German vessel was blown up by a mine.

TWO GERMAN SUBMARINES BADLY DAMAGED.

LONDON, June 10.

It is reported that two German submarines have been towed into Libau badly damaged.

GERMAN COMMENT ON MR. BRYAN'S RESIGNATION

"GREAT GERMAN-AMERICAN VICTORY."

AMSTERDAM, June 10.

German comment on the resignation of Mr. Bryan shows that the leading German newspapers are extraordinarily ignorant of American opinion.

Their attitude is summed up in that of the "Cologne Gazette," which considers Mr. Bryan's resignation a victory for the German-Americans, and hopes that the latter will now obtain prohibition of the export of munitions.

FORCE V. PERSUASION

MR BRYAN'S APPEAL TO AMERICAN PEOPLE.

WASHINGTON, June 11.

On the eve of the publication of the American Note to Germany, Mr. Bryan issued an appeal to the American people declaring that the real issue is not between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan but between systems of Government.

He says force represents the old system while persuasion represents the new system which has been growing although slowly, for nineteen hundred years.

The Emperor of Austria affords an example of the old system.

Mr. Bryan, as an humble follower of the Prince of Peace, calls upon the United States to lead the world out of the black night of war into the light of the day when swords will be beaten into ploughshares.

Mr. Bryan will issue another statement to-morrow appealing to German-Americans.

GERMAN RESERVIST'S ALLEGATIONS

PLACED UNDER ARREST.

NEW YORK, June 11.

The Federal Grand Jury has examined the German reservist Gustav Stahl, who is unable to speak English, and has ordered him to be placed under arrest in connection with his affidavit that he saw guns mounted on the Lusitania.

SINKING OF THE WILLIAM FRYE

GERMANY'S REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE

WASHINGTON, June 11.

Germany's answer to the American Note regarding the sinking of the steamer William Frye by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich contends that Germany is entitled to destroy neutral ships carrying contraband, though Germany agrees to pay damages in such cases.

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH'S CAPTAIN.

ARRESTED DISGUISED AS A COOK.

MADRID, June 10.

A British cruiser in the Straits of Gibraltar has arrested on board an Italian steamer the captain of the auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, who was disguised as a cook. He had escaped from the United States.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

ADVANCE IN GALICIA.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, June 10.

The Russian successes in the north and south are admitted in to-night's German communiqué.

The Russians bringing up reinforcements from the north-east checked the German encircling movement on Dubissa and the Germans retreated to a new line.

The communiqué also says that fresh Russian forces have advanced from the south and south-east of Lemberg.

GAS ATTACK IN GALICIA

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK OVER A MILE.

PETROGRAD, June 11.

It is officially stated that after bombardment partly by asphyxiating bombs, masses of infantry rushed to assault the Russians at Mosciska, in Galicia, on the evening of the eight instant.

They reached entanglements, where they were repulsed.

The attacks were renewed next morning, but the enemy was driven back over a mile with very heavy loss.

The Russians, on the right of the Dniester pressed the enemy capturing two thousand prisoners.

The enemy on the left bank of the Dniester, near Jurawno, was unable to advance further after a stubborn battle, and was driven back from the railway.

The Russians captured a number of villages and took eight hundred prisoners.

AUSTRALIA RETAINS CAPTURED ISLANDS.

43,000 TROOPS OVERSEAS.

OTTAWA, June 10.

Mr. Wise who is passing through here *en route* for London to become Agent-General for New South Wales said in a speech, that Australia at the time of his departure had sent 43,000 troops overseas.

Including the garrisons of captured islands, the total troops raised were seventy-thousand. They were mostly trade-unionists.

It was the intention of Australia to retain the captured islands.

THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT

APPEAL FOR 35,000 MORE TROOPS.

TORONTO, June 10.

Mr. Hughes, Minister of Defence, is appealing for additional 35,000 soldiers, including four Highland Regiments, bringing the total Canadian contingent up to 150,000.

ADDITIONAL PRODUCTION OF MUNITIONS.

WORKSHOPS IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 10.

A scheme has been approved for organising workshops of London by public authorities for the additional production of munitions. It is estimated that at least a hundred workshops will be thus provided.

MR. GEORGE'S SCHEME ADOPTED BY TRADE UNIONS.

LONDON, June 11.

Mr. Lloyd George, yesterday, submitted to 75 trade union delegates a scheme for trade union assistance in increasing the output of munitions. The scheme was adopted.

WOMEN WAR WORKERS.

LONDON, June 10.

It is announced that 78,946 women have registered under the Government's war work scheme.

FIRE IN LONDON MILITARY MOTOR STORE.

LONDON, June 10.

A fire in the West End resulted in the destruction of three hundred military motors, including a hundred red cross motors.

IMPENDING VOTE FOR 250 MILLIONS

LONDON, June 10.

It is understood that Parliament will be asked for a vote of 250 millions on the 15th instant.

ALLIED AIRMEN'S EXPLOIT.

ZEPPELIN SHED BOMBED.

PARSEVAL AIRSHIP DESTROYED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, June 10.

Allied airmen on Sunday night flew over Brussels awakening the citizens. Guns of all calibres were fired.

The airmen dropped bombs on Etterbeek but did not hit the hangar, but despite very heavy gunfire returned and dropped bombs on the Zeppelin shed at Helmet.

Great flames arose and a Parseval airship and part of the shed were destroyed. On the journey home the airmen dropped bombs on the German stables.

CAPTURE OF NEUVILLE.

A DESPERATE AFFAIR.

PARIS, June 11.

The communiqué says:—The artillery duel continued north of Arras though hindered by dense fog.

The battle which ended in the capture of the village of Neuville was most desperate, the fighting being from hand to hand and house to house. The Germans were at their last extremity when they retired, abandoning field guns, several machine guns and much material.

Over a thousand German corpses were found in the houses, trenches and cellars.

The enemy attack on Beau Sejour in Champagne was repulsed and many German dead were abandoned.

STORMING OF QUENNEVIERE.

CRUSHING GERMAN DEFEAT.

PARIS, June 10.

An official "eyewitness" states that in twenty-five minutes the Germans on the 6th instant lost over three thousand killed, 250 prisoners and number of guns, when the French stormed the salient at Quenneviere. The latter is a farm in the country between the Oise and the Aisne, and had been strongly fortified.

A bombardment lasting all day, however, followed by the launching of aerial torpedoes at night, demolished the enemy's works.

Then there was a huge mine explosion, after which Zouaves, Senegalese and Brittany Infantry charged and completely defeated the Germans in less than half an hour.

The French general distributed war crosses to brave fellows who had taken part in the assault.

The enemy brought up reserves in motor buses and delivered eight attacks, but each was defeated by a curtain of shrapnel. The Germans then tried outflanking, but were overwhelmed by a rain of hand grenades.

FURTHER FRENCH PROGRESS.

PARIS, June 10.

The communiqué says:—The French troops repulsed German counter-attacks, maintained the captured ground everywhere and progressed further.

BRITISH AND FRENCH METHODS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 11.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Earl Stanhope on leave from the front, stated in the House of Lords that broadly speaking the French hold their trenches with their 75's and the British by their rifle fire. The French system is expensive in ammunition, ours in life.

An eye-witness reproduces reports that bullets mentioned on May 24th filled with sulphur, ignite on discharge.

An official statement issued in Paris says that the French fighting north of the Aisne, used aerial torpedoes to prevent the enemy from restoring wrecked defences. Details of these instruments are not known here.

THE ALIEN QUESTION.

INTERNMENT AND REPATRIATION PROCEEDING.

LONDON, June 10.

At question-time in the House of Commons, Sir John Simon announced that the internment and repatriation of alien enemies was proceeding rapidly. Over six thousand had been interned or repatriated.

The advisory body had considered 1309 appeals, of which 159 had been granted exemption and 657 definitely declined.

Steps were also being taken by an Order in Council to deal with suspects who were not alien enemies.

FIGHT AT CHATEAU HOOGE.

DRAGOON GUARDS' SPLENDID COURAGE.

HOW THE GERMANS WERE EXPELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, June 10.

After the fight at Chateau Hooge, near Ypres, on June 3rd, the Brigadier-General issued an order in which he particularly congratulated the Third Dragoon Guards for their magnificent courage and determination in defending the Chateau.

When the Dragoons arrived in the trenches on May 29th they were heavily shelled with high explosives and retired temporarily, but returned at night and dug another trench in front of that which had been wrecked and not behind it.

In the early morning of May 31st, the Dragoons crept towards the ruined Chateau and expelled the German defenders and dug trenches in the park, foiling all the German attempts to reoccupy the ruins.

The Germans on June 2nd tried to annihilate the Dragoons with a cannonade so intense that it was like machine gun fire with high explosive shells instead of bullets.

Succeeding infantry attacks were repulsed. When the Dragoons first entered the Chateau, they found the body of a British soldier with seventeen bayonet wounds.

BRITISH CASUALTIES FOR TEN MONTHS

LONDON, June 10.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that all the British casualties in Flanders and the Dardanelles to May 31st were:—Killed.—Officers, 3,327; men, 47,105. Wounded.—Officers, 6,498; men, 147,482. Missing.—Officers, 1,130; men, 52,617.

SUBMARINING CONTINUES.

SIX TRAWLERS AND A STEAMER SUNK

LONDON, June 10.

Submarining of trawlers continues. Six are reported to have been sunk to-day, also a German steamer which was captured after the outbreak of war and a small schooner.

The crews of two were rescued by Dutch vessels. In one case the men from a trawler had been without food or water for fifty-two hours.

TWO TORPEDO-BOATS SUNK

FORTY-ONE SURVIVORS LANDED.

LONDON, June 10.

The Press Bureau announces that two torpedo boats, numbers ten and twelve, operating on the East Coast have been torpedoed and sunk by submarines. Forty-one survivors have been landed.

TRAWLERS SUNK BY A ZEPPELIN.

AMSTERDAM, June 11.

A Zeppelin has sunk two Lowestoft trawlers in the North Sea.

Eight survivors were brought to Maasluis.

A telegram from Ymuiden says the steam trawler Letty was blown up on Dogger Bank.

All were drowned.

WAR ITEMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 11.

A special cable to the Pioneer states:—The "Daily Telegraph's" Copenhagen correspondent says:—A young Dane in Schleswig-Holstein was sentenced to a months's imprisonment for refusing to join the German army. His two brothers at the beginning of the war were allowed to return to Denmark.

M. Millerand has conferred the cross of the Legion of Honour on Flight-Lieutenant Warenford, Zeppelin destroyer.

Sir A. B. Markham referring to Mr. Churchill's speech asked whether Mr. Asquith would agree to Parliament sitting with closed doors.

Mr. Asquith: No.

The trial of De Wet on high treason began at Blomfontein yesterday. He pleaded not guilty to the charge of high treason and guilty to that of sedition.

(For other War Telegrams see page 10).

LONDON LETTER.

AN EXCITING WEEK

THE COALITION CRISIS

MR. CHURCHILL AND THE ADMIRALTY

ATTACKS ON LORD KITCHENER

CHARGES AGAINST THE WAR SECRETARY.

The entry of Italy into the war, the momentous events in the various fields of war and finally the sensational resignation of Mr. Asquith's Government and the formation of the Coalition made the week before the mail left one of sensations unparalleled since the beginning of the war.

The cause which created crises simultaneously at the War Office and the Admiralty are explained.

Extraordinary attacks on Lord Kitchener have been published by the Harmsworth Press.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 21.

As correspondent, writing from the centre of things in these tremendous times, is tempted to present the occurrences of the week as a succession of sensational events, each more terrific and world-shaking than the last. And indeed, the temptation tends to increase as the weeks and months go by,—for who could dispute the statement that the days through which we have just passed, have been more closely packed with momentous incident than any days since the beginning of the war? Italy has cast the die; the great and mysterious movements go forward in the eastern theatre; in Flanders the struggle has been renewed with still greater intensity; and at home we have been plunged into an unexampled Governmental crisis.

COALITION OR CHAOS.

The affair came upon us with remarkable suddenness. Barely a week ago a question was put to Mr. Asquith by a Liberal member as to the desirability of admitting into the Government leading members of the various parties. The Prime Minister's reply was that the Government had been greatly indebted to the leading members of all parties for advice, but that a coalition Ministry was not in contemplation, and it was not apparent that it would meet with general assent. Forty-eight hours after this declaration the whole situation was changed. Mr. Asquith had asked for the resignation of all the members of his Government and was actually engaged in reconstructing it in consultation with the leaders of the Opposition. What had happened to force this sensational step upon him? The story has been told at great length and from differing points of view in the newspapers of the last few days. Briefly, the more important facts may be stated as follows. The party truce which was agreed upon in the early stages of the war has not been observed. The customary opportunities for party fighting being done away with, the Opposition papers have been attacking individual members of the Government. Mr. Asquith himself has been severely criticised, but as a general rule the objects of attack have been Mr. Churchill, Lord Haldane, and Mr. McKenna, and during the past week or two Lord Kitchener,—once treated in the popular press as a demigod. It is possible that some of these attacks might have been warded off or ignored and the Government come out comparatively uninjured if a crisis of the utmost gravity had not been precipitated in the War Office and the Admiralty at practically the same moment.

ADMIRALTY AND WAR OFFICE.

The constant and most determined assaults upon Mr. Churchill's rule of the Admiralty, which have been made in the "Morning Post", and other quarters for some months past, had prepared the public mind for the knowledge that very serious differences had arisen between the First Lord and his expert advisers. The adventure in connection with the naval brigade at Antwerp began the trouble. It was stated that in this matter Mr. Churchill had acted in defiance of Lord Kitchener's advice, while in the matter of the Dardanelles it had become common talk that Lord Fisher had been compelled to give way to Mr. Churchill. It is now stated that Lord Fisher was entirely opposed to a naval attack upon the Dardanelles without the support of a land force; and indeed it is alleged that the operation was undertaken without the express sanction of the Cabinet. This would have been serious enough without

(Continued on page 10.)

LONDON LETTER.

AN EXCITING WEEK.

THE COALITION CRISIS

(*Continued from page 9.*)

the grave revelations which have followed the published statements with regard to the shortage of munitions and especially of high explosives. The crisis was forced by the military correspondent of the "Times," Colonel Repington, who a few days ago sent from France a message of the most sensational character as to the shortage of high explosives being "a fatal bar," to the success of Sir John French's army. A question in the House revealed the fact that Colonel Repington had been staying with the Commander-in-Chief at headquarters, so that his message had to be taken to all intents and purposes as an appeal from Sir John French himself over the head of Lord Kitchener. It was then permitted to appear that Lord Kitchener had been withholding from the Cabinet information of the most important character with regard to the supply of shells Upon this becoming known it was obvious that the Government stood in a position of extreme jeopardy. The resignation of either Mr. Churchill, Lord Kitchener, or Lord Fisher would have meant ruin to the Cabinet, and the country would have been faced with the prospect of a change of government and a general election coming at the most critical stage of the war. There was, in consequence, only one way open to the Prime Minister. He was compelled to invite the leaders of the Conservative party to enter the Government, and it is clear that they are doing so upon their own terms.

EFFECTS OF THE COALITION.

The results, immediate and remote, of this momentous departure, cannot be set down here; but a few of them may be indicated. Organised opposition in Parliament disappears, and with it the possibility of an alternative Government which is the strongest check upon the attacking party. By a majority vote of the whole body, the Labour men have resolved to be represented in the Government: this means the disappearance of the Labour party as such. The Irish remain outside. It is difficult to say whether the outlook for Home Rule would be more, or less, dismal than it is if Mr. Redmond had gone into the Government. The Tories, at first opposed to coalition, will accept it as a victory when they realise the power that is put into their hands by the possession of half the Cabinet seats, and will rejoice at the prospect of imposing conscription. The Liberals are rebelliously acquiescent They recognise (for Mr. Asquith put it to them with the utmost candour) that the choice was between coalition or defeat. There are evidences of an extraordinary complexity of influences below the surface. A strong body of Liberals, for example, would if they could make it impossible for either Mr. Churchill or Lord Kitchener to be in the new administration, for, they insist, both alike have betrayed the essential principle of Cabinet Government.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE, DICTATOR.

There remain, I think, when all is said, two questions uppermost in the minds of reasonable Englishmen: first, how is the country to free itself from the intolerable dictatorship of Lord Northcliffe and his journals; secondly, how will the political transformation in the midst of war affect the standing of Great Britain before the world? Lord Northcliffe is, plainly, the destroyer of the Asquith Cabinet. That is serious enough; but after all the Government was tired and stale. It had been in office for over nine years, and multitudes of people felt that not to such a Government, representing one party in the State, should be entrusted the colossal responsibility of conducting a war in three continents. The peril of the Northcliffe combine is revealed rather in such odious and shameful exploits as the alternate "boosting" and vilifying of a public man. Lord Kitchener provides the special example of the moment. In the first week of the war the Northcliffe papers acclaimed him as the one possible War Minister. Indeed, the Kitchener legend was in great part their creation. To-day they demand his dismissal and humiliation. That is to say, they treat the people like imbeciles; and they will have their reward. The public, sooner or later, will turn against them,—as, apparently, they have already begun to do.

ANOTHER DICTATOR?

It is, of course, a perfectly legitimate thing to point out, as several of the more responsible papers have been doing, that the Secretary of State for War has sinned against the Constitution and ought to be brought to book. But the public attention is occupied with something altogether different from such criticism as this. In to-day's "Daily Mail" appeared a leading article of two columns which contained the most outrageous attack upon a Minister that we have had in the English Press since the war began. It holds Lord Kitchener up to refutation as the man responsible, not only for the slow progress of the Army in Flanders; and it suggests that if (as has been suggested) he should be transferred from the War Office to the command of the Army in the field, we might look for a terrible disaster to British arms. This, mind you, in the "Daily Mail," without whose persistent activities the image of the still strong man Kitchener would never have been built up in the public mind. But Lord Northcliffe, one suspects, must be already quailing. The Conservative journals rebuke him with paternal severity. He learns this afternoon the astonishing fact that the "Daily Mail" has been denounced and burnt on the Stock Exchange; while in the "Pall Mall Gazette" Mr. Garvin turns upon his old employer, and reminds him that the War Secretary is endowed with positively terrifying powers. A little more of this, Mr. Garvin remarks, and a real dictatorship will be necessary. In that event the country would insist upon having Lord Kitchener and the Press would be swept away!

A CHARGE BY 40TH PATHANS.

Reproduced from "The Illustrated London News."

In the fighting near Ypres on April 22-23, a battalion of the 40th Pathans made a superbe charge over a brook to the German trenches, which they eventually captured under fire, the havildar all the time shouting "Sabash! Kuch dar nahin Hai"—"Well done! There is no fear."

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

THE IDENTIFICATIONS IN JAIL.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, June 11.

At the Lahore Conspiracy trial on 10th June, Mr. Lamberemft, Inspector of Police, Ferozepore, deposed that Constable Maula Bakhsh, who came from Ludhiana, called at his house on the night of 19th February 1915, and reported that he had seen a party of about 30 suspicious looking men get into the train and then get down at the Ferozepore Cantonment railway station. Witness went out immediately, put the Treasury guard on the alert, armed his own men and searched for the party, but could not find it. Instead he saw the Territorials patrolling the roads.

Inspector Kartar Singh, C.I.D., bore witness to the delivery of two inkstands by Karmn Chand, a student of the Technical school, Ludhiana, on the 30th March, 1915. He also arrested Chuni Singh and Umrao Singh, approver, in February last.

Major Ward, Superintendent, Central Jail, Lahore, deposed to the identifications of the accused in the Central Jail as having been done invariably in his presence. He said that absolutely nothing improper took place. He remmembered Bhai Parmanand's identification by Mula Singh and explained in detail how the identification was effected.

SEARCH OF BHARAT MATA HOUSE.

M. Nawab Din, Court Inspector, Ambala deposed to his search of the Bharat Mata house in Lahore in 1909, where Ajit Singh and his brothers Kishan Singh and Suran Singh, Sufi Amba Prasad and Bhai Parmanand used to live. A manual on bombs and various documents were seized from Parmanand's box. He was collecting funds for Har Dyal even in 1909 and there was a copy-book containing notes for a work on the history of India. Parmanand was prosecuted under section 130, Criminal Procedure Code, before Mr. Harrison and convicted.

As Mr. Raghunath Sahai, counsel for Parmanand, was not in the court, the commissioners deferred the cross-examination of the witness till to-morrow.

Mr. Hare Scott, Superintendent of Police Lahore, proved his letters to the Chemical Examiner in forwarding different articles for examination and the Chemieal Examiner's reports thereon. Witness deposed to Umrao Singh, approver, having been taken out of jail under his orders, and to his having directed Inspector Ahmad Khan to record the approver's statement.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

HOPEFUL MEETING ORGANIZED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM

LONDON, June 10.

A joint conference to-morrow at Manchester between the Federation of Master Spinners and Cardroom Amalgation is regarded as a hopeful sign.

ARMY DOCTOR'S SUICIDE.

LONDON, June 9.

Major A. T. Pridham, Indian Medical Service, committed suicide on a Plymouth train on May 5th. The coroner's jury brought in verdict of suicide while temporarily insane. He suffered from incurable blood-poisoning.

KING OF GREECE.

ATHENS, June 10.

The King's wound is satisfactory but his Majesty has developed slight inflammation of the kidney and there are traces of albumen.

THE WORK BEFORE US.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE CONGRESS.

Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., contributes the following article to "India" received by yesterday's mail:—

Speaking in the House of Commons last November on behalf of the Secretary of State, Mr. Charles Roberts gave expression to the desire of the Government that India should "occupy a place in our free Empire worthy alike of her ancient civilisation and thought, of the valour of her fighting races, and of the patriotism of her sons." She now claims, he said, to be "not a mere dependent of but a partner in the Empire." And Mr. H. W. Forster, recognising "India's splendid and unswerving loyalty," was authorised by the Leader of the Opposition to associate his supporters with the sentiments thus declared. These united assurances rightly express the feelings of the British people, who have been deeply impressed by the goodwill shown by the princes and people of India at a time of grave peril, and who, at the conclusion of the war, will be prepared to give effect to India's legitimate aspirations, thereby binding permanently together the friends of peaceful progress in the East and in the West.

What is now wanted is to come to an agreement on a scheme of reforms, which will satisfy the reasonable expectations of India, as being a real movement towards the ultimate goal of self-government within the British Empire, and at the same time will be within the scope of practical politics, as understood in this country. In order to bring about such a result, prudent and welldirected action will be necessary both in India and in England.

The predominant influence in shaping such a scheme will naturally lie with the head of the Executive in India, and the people there are doing well in pressing earnestly for the retention as Viceroy of Lord Hardinge, whose sympathy and courage under the most trying circumstances have earned for him the gratitude and confidence of all true lovers of India. The new era will thus commence under good auspices. But we should bear in mind that the problems to be solved are of a complicated kind, and that, although the goodwill and agreement as to general principles, special knowledge is required in order to deal successfully with the technical particulars. Also, we must not blind our eyes to the fact that powerful influences will be, and already are, at work to resist all change in the existing system of administration. Let us consider what practical steps should be taken, in order to obtain the fullest advantage from the present opportunity.

FORMULATION OF DEMANDS.

The critical time will come when the Indian National Congress assembles next Christmas in Bombay, to give authoritative expression to Indian aspirations, and to adopt a programme setting forth the constitutional reforms which, from the Indian point of view, are most needed for India's welfare. Evidently it is essential that this programme should have the general approval of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State; and that it should be so reasonable that when the time comes for legislation the proposals may commend themselves to the British public and the Imperial Prrliament. Contrariwise, if the reforms proposed by the Congress are widely divergent from those contemplated by the authorities in India and in England, an inconvenient situation will be produced, unfavourable to a successful result. It appears, therefore, that, before finally adopting a programme, the Congress leaders should make themselves acquainted with the view held by the authorities, and if possible arrive at an understanding as to the terms which might be made the basis for friendly discussion and compromise.

With a view to such an understanding, opportunity exists in India for personal communication with the high authorities, through the Indian members of the Executive and Legislative Councils. But the situation is very different as regards people in England, who are cut off from contact with Indian popular feeling—hiatus valde deflendus—both by distance and by insufficient familiarity with local and personal conditions. It is evident, therefore, that, as the seat of power is in England, special action is required in order to establish effectual touch with the influences which control British public opinion. What the nature of that action shall be it must rest with the Congress leaders to determine.

RACING AT NEWMARKET.

THE NEW DERBY STAKES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.

The following are the probables and jockeys for the New Derby Stakes:—

ACHTOI	Trigg.
APOTPHECARY	Cooper.
CHICKAMAUGWA	Macgee.
DANGER ROCK	Whalley.
FLORIMOND	Jellish.
FOLLOW UP	E. Huxley.
GADABOUT	Lancaster.
KING PRIAM	Heckford.
LE MELIOR	Stern.
LET FLY	Childs.
MY RONALD	Foy.
POMMERN	Donoghue.
ROSSENDALE	Clark.
RUSHFORD	Wing.
SUNFIRE	W. Huxley.
THE REVENGE	Piper.
THE VIZIER	F. Bullock.
VAUCLUSE	Rickaby.

In deference to the agitation raised Home to suspend racing during the period of the war, Mr. Asquith apparently had a conference with the Stewards of the Jockey Club, and as this latter body have power to suspend racing at any time, the question as to the advisability of continuing racing or not in the interests of the nation was left in their hands to decide. A compromise was effected by allowing racing fixtures to be carried out at Newmarket only, and the first of these commences next Tuesday with a three days' meeting, in which the two classics, the Derby and the Oaks will be run off on precisely the same terms as they would have been at Epsom.

In order to preserve the tradition, the New Derby Stakes will therefore probably be run on the second day, Wednesday June 16th and the New Oaks on the following day. According to Reuter there are eighteen probable starters, the only notable absentee being Tournament, who cut up so badly in the Newmarket Stakes, his withdrawal was more or less a foregone conclusion.

After his attractive display in the Two Thousand Guineas, when he ran away with the race, Pommern's chance for the Derby must be of the best, and it is difficult to see what is to beat him. He certainly ran disappointingly in the Craven Stakes at Liverpool, when he failed to concede Rossendale 15 lbs, but his improvement in the Guinea's a fortnight later was so marked and he won with such comparative ease, provided the ground at Newmarket is not too much on the hard side, he appears to stand out by himself for the Derby.

The disturbing element is Let Fly, for no one knows how good Colonel Hall Walker's colt is and what he is capable of doing when he puts his best foot foremost. In the Newmarket Stakes he was so troublesome at the gate and lost so much at the start by swerving, it was a remarkable performance to finish only three-quarters of a length behind the winner. On this form, and with the possibility that he can do much better if in the vein, Let Fly will probably be Pommern's most dangerous opponent. He is to be ridden by the French Jockey J. Childs, who has a reputation with the wayward brigade.

Danger Rock, who won the Newmarket Stakes, is an American bred horse and is a known stayer. If Pommern suffers defeat at his hands, it will be through his inability to stay out the Derby course.

Le Melior is the best of the French colts and with Stern up will run well. He has been putting in good work, and has done all he was asked to in his trials.

CASUALTY LIST

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 9.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Colonel C. Pereira, Coldstreams.
Major R. S. Hunt, 1st Dragoon Guards.
Major J. H. F. Marsden, Sherwoods.
Major W. J. Long, King's Royal Rifles.
Major R. Bruce, Gordons.
Major G. J. Christie, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Major F. J. Oxley, 17th Londons.
Major R. Boothby, Londons.
Capt. K. Agnew, Artillery.
Capt. R. S. Hopkins, East Yorkshires.
Lieut. A. Cleghorn, Highland Engineers.
Lieut. R. C. Lowe, Warwicks.
Lieut. H. Combs, Oxford and Bucks Lights.
Lieut. N. Manson, 22nd Londons.
Second-Lieut. R. Allhusen Artillery.
Second-Lieut. R. F. Bush, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. Challoner, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. R. Sharp, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. H. W. Price, Manchesters.

MISSING.

Lieut.-Col. F. Isherwood York and Lancasters.
Lieut. B. Lousada, York and Lancasters.

WOUNDED IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Lieut.-Col. D. Wade, Manchesters.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Lieut. P. Hutton, Royal Fusiliers.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING, NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. C. Iggulden, Warwicks.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION—MISSING.

Second-Lieut. A. Fairbairn, Irish Regiment not A. Fairburn.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONERS.

Capt. C. Grover, Royal Lancasters.
Lieut. A. D. Seddon Royal Lancasters.
Second-Liuet. A. O. D. Taylor, Royal Lancasters.
Capt. D. S. Gosbie, Flying Corps.

KILLED.

Captain M. A. Phillips, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. A. M. Gaselee, 15th Hussars.
Second-Lieut. F. Gerds, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. B. L. Lawrence, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. F. Judd, Dublins.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major W. T. Chambers, Artillery.
Captain A. M. Bell, Scots Fusiliers.
Capain B. V. Sim, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. L. Broome, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. O. T. Gardiner, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. E. Hutchison, Yorkshires.

DIED OF GAS POISONING.

Captain G. Robins, East Yorkshires.

KILLED.

Captain W. Stannard, South Lancashires.
Lieutenant C. H. Ellwood, Lincolns.
Lieutenant H. B. Price, 5th Londons.
Second-Lieutenant J. M. Hare, Durham Lights.
Second-Lieutenant F. M. Chance, 24th Londons.
Second-Lieutenant W. W. Gaskell, 24th Londons.
Second-Lieutenant R. Rintott, Londons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major A. B. King, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Captain R. J. Fairclough, Liverpools.
Lieutenant B. Gage, Artillery.
Lieutenant Honourable R. Forbes-Sempill, Gordons.
Second-Lieutenant B. Mead, Royal Fusiliers.

KILLED IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Major J. E. Bruce, Artillery.
Captain A. J. Hepburn, Manchesters.
Captain R. Rylands, Manchesters.
Captain T. Savatard, Manchesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Captain H. M. Rogers, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant R. Compton-Smith, Manchesters.

KILLED IN CAMEROONS.

Major H. Meyer-Griffith, unattached.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

NOT KILLED, BUT WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant A. Wanliss, Argyll and Sutherlands.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 11.

The following names of officers appear in the 138th casualty list from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

Subadar Gulaba, 41st Dogras.

WOUNDED.

Subadar Bishansingh Rawat, 39th Garhwals.
Jemadar Jura Singh Negi, 39th Garhwals.
Jemadar Kamah Rawat, 39th Garhwals.
Lieut. D. Bainbridge, 57th Wild's Rifles.

12th list from the Mediterranian Force:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain C. W. B. Birdwood, 1st-6th Gurkhas.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant M. C. G. Mathew, 28th Punjabis.
Jemadar Ram Bahadur Gurung, 1st-6th Gurkhas.

TYROL-TRENTINO FRONT

GREAT MOVEMENT DEVELOPING.

SEVERE FIGHTING ON THE ISONZO

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, June 10.

The Italians are methodically preparing and developing a great movement on the Tyrol-Trentino frontier. The communiqué says:—

Our Alpine troops captured the important position of Preikoffel, in the Carnic Alps, after several days' stubborn fighting and took numbers of prisoners.

But the most weighty fighting continues on the Isonzo against strong positions. Nevertheless the Italians are everywhere showing themselves most dashing and tenacious.

Our own losses have not been serious, but prisoners declare that the Austrian losses have been very great.

SEVERE FIGHTING ON THE ISONZO.

AUSTRIANS' STUBBORN RESISTANCE.

ROME, June 11.

A communiqué says:

The Austrians lost two hundred killed and four hundred wounded and abandoned 220 prisoners in the fighting on the seventh, eighth and ninth instant, for the possession of Freikoffel on the Carnic frontier.

The Austrians reattacked the position, to which they attach great importance, on the night of the ninth, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

Severe fighting continues along the river Isonzo where the enemy is offering very stubborn resistance.

We occupied the citadel and heights dominating Monfalcone.

AUSTRIAN TORPEDO-BOAT SUNK.

PARIS, June 10.

An Austrian torpedo boat which endeavoured to leave the Gulf of Trieste has been sunk by an Italian submarine. The crew was drowned.

COTTON AND YARN CONTRABAND.

SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENTS WITH UNITED STATES.

LONDON, June 10.

Referring to the British action in making cotton and yarn contraband, Mr. Runciman said in the House of Commons he was glad to think that the terms we had made with the vendors of cotton in the United States had been satisfactory to them.

Cotton which had been held up was going to Lancashire and he hoped it would be exported to our customers abroad.

A cotton licensing committee was being established to issue licences for the exportation of yarn.

DUTCH WAR PREPARATIONS.

AMSTERDAM, June 10.

The Chamber has unanimously passed the war credits and bills extending the Landsturm and calling up recruits.

THE IRISH LORD CHANCELLOR.

LONDON, June 10.

Ignatius O'Brien remains Irish Lord Chancellor.

DOMINIONS AND THE WAR.

WHAT INDIA HAS DONE.

PREMIER'S TRIBUTE.

EMPIRE—ONE IN PURPOSE.

GREAT GUILDHALL MEETING.

Among the many notable public gatherings which the war has called forth, the meeting which the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law addressed at the Guildhall on the afternoon of May 19 will take rank as one of the most significant.

Already the world knows, says the "Daily Telegraph," with that unity of purpose every section of the British Empire has espoused the cause for which we are fighting, but the gathering brought that unity of heart and resolve to impressive focus in a series of striking speeches.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

On the platform beside Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law stood the High Commissioners of our great self-governing Dominions across the seas, and whilst the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition spoke eloquently of the patriotic fervour and devotion with which the outlying parts of the Empire had rallied to the Empire's cause, the representatives of the Dominions made renewed avowal of the profound attachement to British ideals of freedom and justice which lay behind the unflinching self-sacrifice of our kinsmen across the seas.

The Lord Mayor, who presided, said the keynote of the gathering was the unity of the Empire. The speakers represented officially in the highest degree every part of the British Dominions. The meeting had been convened by the Central Committee for National Patriotic Organisations, whose main object that day was to instruct public opinion in order to defeat any attempt at a patched-up peace. The deeds of bravery and heroism of Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, and South Africans, to say nothing of Indians, filled their hearts with pride. (Cheers.)

MR. ASQUITH.

THE CALL FOR MEN.

Mr. Asquith, who was received with loud cheers, said: The object of our meeting is to acknowledge in the centre of the Mother City of the Empire the splendid service which has been and is being rendered to the common cause by the Dominions and Dependencies of the Crown. There could be no more fitting place for such a recognition on the part of their fellow-subjects in these islands than this Guildhall, which may be not inaptly called the prytaneum of our free and united Empire. We are now well on in the tenth month of the greatest war in which we or any people have ever been engaged. We have raised here at home and sent into the field, where they have been steadily and continuously reinforced, Armies on a scale which dwarfs everything in our past annals. It is no exaggeration to say that there are few homes in the country which are not represented directly or indirectly in one or other of the units of our fighting forces, and there are not many which are not darkening by the shadow either of actual loss or of haunting anxiety. The call here is still as it was when I addressed in this hall the citizens of London in the first month of the war—for more men to take the place of the fallen, to increase our effective forces both for aggression and for defence, to place outside the region of uncertainty or speculation the complete and decisive victory of our cause. (Cheers.)

We at home have every reason to bestir ourselves. Our shores are, geographically, at any rate, within striking distance of the enemy. The main theatre of the war in which for months so much heroic blood has been spilled is nearer to us here in London than our own northern counties. The wounded pour in a daily stream into our hospitals. We seem sometimes as if we could almost hear the echo of the guns. It is not so with our fellow-subjects to whose magnificent comradeship and co-operation we are paying our tribute of gratitude to-day. They are far removed in space from the sphere of conflict. They have little reason to fear any attempt to violate, the integrity of their shores; and now that the high seas have been cleared of hostile cruisers—(cheers)—their seaborne commerce pursues almost its normal course. But they are sons and daughters of the Empire. (Cheers.) What touches us, touches them. Let us see, first of all, what they have done, and then ask why they have done it.

CANADA'S GIFTS.

I shall not apologise for citing a few figures, for I believe that the people of the United Kingdom and of the world at large have still a very inadequate idea of the extent and variety of the contribution which has been made by the outlying Empire to the conduct of the war and to the relief of its victims. I would deal specially with the case of the Dominions, and of India. Coming first to the Dominions, I will remind you of the gifts in money or in kind which have poured in spontaneously from every one of our great daughter States. (Cheers.) Take Canada. Almost immediately after the declaration of war the people of Canada offered one million bags of flour as a gift to the people of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) Then the women of Canada spontaneously subscribed nearly £60,000, which was spent in the provision of motor-ambulance cars, in the erection of hospital buildings, in new blocks for nurses at Haslar and Chatham; and the Canadian Government allotted £20,000 for the establishment of a hospice in France, to be managed by the French Government. That was done by the Dominion as a whole. (Cheers.)

But look at the separate provinces. Quebec—for each in its turn gave what it had—contributed 4,000,000lb. of cheese; Ontario, 250,000 bags of flour, together with oats, potatoes, apples, and other fruits; the Province of Alberta, 500,000 bushels of oats; British Columbia, 250,000 cases of canned salmon; New Brunswick, 100,000 bushels of potatoes; Nova Scotia; 100,000 dollars in commutation of a gift of 100,000 tons of coal; Prince Edward Island, 100,000 bushels of oats, and gifts of cheese and hay; and Saskatchewan, 1,500 horses, of the value of 250,000 dollars, and—what I think is very remarkable—an invitation to each farmer in the territory to [illegible] an extra area of wheat in 1915, for presentation to his Majesty's Government. (Cheers.)

AUSTRALIAN GENEROSITY.

I come to Australia. At the end of October the Commonwealth Parliament granted £100,000 in aid of Belgium, and to this there has since been added by private contributions for Red Cross and relief work, in addition to great quantities of clothing, provisions and medical supplies, no less than £222,000. The total contributed by Australia as a whole, at the end of March, in money or in kind, was estimated at nearly £1,400,000—(cheers)—and to this are to be added the contributions of £75,000 a month which Australia is now engaged in supplying towards the provision of food for the Belgian people. (Cheers.)

But, again, look at the separate States. New South Wales has contributed nearly £250,000 in money, and something like £240,000 in gifts of food; Victoria has contributed over £180,000, mainly for Belgian relief, and, in addition, great gifts in kind of every description; Queensland has given £140,000; South Australia, £110,000; Western Australia, £70,000; and Tasmania, within the limits of her resources. That is a magnificent response on the part of the Commonwealth. (Cheers.)

I now take New Zealand. The New Zealand Government made a special grant of £20,000 for relief in Belgium in the middle of December, and the private contributions since from New Zealand have been £60,000 to Belgium, and something like £20,000 for other purposes; and here again, what seems a small thing in itself, but a very significant one in its meaning, a gift of £350, collected in half-crowns, to provide extra oilskins and comforts for the crew of the battle-cruiser New Zealand. (Cheers.) South Africa, which, as I shall show in a moment, has special calls and claims of her own, has contributed in money, and, in addition to that, field ambulance, wine, fruit, eggs, mealies, and clothing.

I have spoken of gifts. Let me say a word about the military forces which these great Dominions have contributed to our aid. It is not desirable to state publicly the exact figures, but I can give you a general idea. Canada sent to us a complete division, with lines of communication units, two regiments of regular cavalry, and two batteries of horse artillery, in addition to the Princess Patricia's Light Infantry. A second division has also been organised, and portions of it have already arrived. Australia has furnished a division, several light horse brigades, and reinforcements, and new formations are being organised, which will shortly be despatched. New Zealand has sent a large contingent, and further reinforcements are due to arrive from her. A contingent of Maories has been despatched, and on the completion of their training will be sent to the front. (Cheers) Newfoundland has furnished a contingent of horse, further drafts have arrived lately, and she has in addition provided a most valuable body of naval reserves, of whom the Admiralty think very highly. (Cheers) Many offers have been received from South Africa, but it was felt that the Union Government had the first claim on South Africans, and that the acception of these offers had better be deferred until the campaign there was concluded.

A BRILLIANT CAMPAIGN.

I should like to say a word about that, and I will quote from a telegram which I have received from the Governor-General, Lord Buxton. He says:

"The Union of South Africa and Rhodesia have not sent a contingent to Europe. They have not done so for the simple reason that they had a special part of the work to perform in their own sphere. (Cheers.) Their undertaking has been no slight one. A force of about 30,000 men, rather over half of whom are mounted men, with guns, horses, medical stores, ambulance, and transport, has been conveyed oversea 500 and 700 miles, in addition to the land force which has been operating on the German Union frontier. All supplies, every pound of provisions for the men, much of the water for their consumption, and every ton of forage for the horses and mules have had to be brought from Cape Town. All the railway material for rapid construction has also had to be brought from Cape Town. All these men, horses, guns, supplies, and materials had to be landed at two ports, Luderitz and Walfisch, whose appliances for disembarkation were not constructed for such large operations. A sandy desert belt of eighty to hundred miles has had to be traversed. All this has been carried out without the aid of Imperial troops by the defence forces and defence department, which was only created some two years ago."

The campaign (continued the Prime Minister) has been patiently and continuously waged, and has been brilliantly successful. (Cheers) The capital town of Windhoek is now in the possession of our forces, General Botha—(cheers)—has hoisted there the Union Jack, and throughout the whole operations—and this is a welcome and most instructive fact—British and Dutch have been fighting side by side. (Cheers.)

I will not refer—though I might, for the subject is a tempting one—to the gallant feats of arms which have been performed by these Dominion troops in the theatre of war here in Europe. The Canadians have won for themselves in France an ever-lasting name—(cheers)—and in the far-off Peninsula of Gallipoli the Australians and New Zealanders have shown themselves worthy compeers. (Renewed cheers)

WHAT INDIA HAS DONE.

Let me say one word now about India. (Cheers.) A White Paper was presented to Parliament last September enumerating the gifts and offers of service from the Princes and peoples of India. (Cheers.) As is apparent to anyone who studies that return they have come from all quarters, and upon the most prodigal scale; but even so, they have since been largely supplemented and increased. I will just select two or three instances simply as samples from this long and splendid catalogue. The Maharajah of Mysore made an enormous money contribution—one of the finest and most munificent that has come from any part of the Empire. That great feudatory, the Nizam of Hyderabad, contributed £400 to the expenses of the Imperial Service Lancers and the 20th Deccan Horse. The Maharajah of Gwalior has contributed—the list is so long that I hardly like to read it—with an amount of care and prevision which is beyond all praise, to almost every department which needed help and support. And I am glad to put it on record that his Majesty the King has just accepted a most generous offer of machine-guns from the Maharajah of Nepaul—(cheers)—a gift which is the expression of his intense desire—and it is a desire which is not found upon obligation, but upon goodwill and sympathy—to contribute to the actual resources of the British Government in war material.

Our fellow-subjects in India itself have not been behindhand. They have raised a very large Imperial Indian Relief Fund, and the three Presidencies—Bengal, Madras, and Bombay—have each had separate funds of their own which have been devoted on a large scale, and with the best results, mainly to the relief and support of the troops whom India has sent out. What shall I say about the Indian forces? (Cheers.) India has put in the field, in the several theatres of war, including British troops sent from India, a force equivalent to nine complete infantry divisions, with artillery—(cheers)—and eight cavalry brigades—(renewed cheers)—as well as several smaller bodies of troops aggregating more than an infantry division, in minor and outlying spheres. Putting the same thing in another way, India has placed at the disposal of the Empire, for service out of India, twenty-eight regiments of cavalry, British, Indian, and Imperial Service, and no less than 124 regiments of infantry, British, Indian, and Imperial. (Loud cheers).

Then again, when we look to the actual achievements of the forces so spontaneously despatched, so liberally provided, so magnificiently equipped, the battlefields of France and Flanders bear undying tribute to their bravery and devotion. (Cheers.) I repeat what I said a few minutes ago, that I make no apology for entering into these details. They teach in a concrete form, which is better than any rhetoric, the truth that the Empire is one in purpose and one at heart. (Cheers.)

A LIVING PARTNERSHIP.

I come then for a moment to my second question—why have they done, why are they doing, this? Such a display of generosity and devotion, of willingness to endure hardships, and even to face death, cannot be explained by any calculus of self-interest. (Cheers.) The true reasons lie much deeper. But they are not in the least recondite or obscure. The first is that we are now gathering in the hour of trial the fruits of wise and far-sighted Imperial policy. (Cheers.) We long ago abandoned the old fashioned and outworn fallacy that Colonial autonomy was inconsistent with or hostile to Imperial unity. (Cheers.) Irritating and pedagogic intervention in the local concerns of the Dominions from here is a thing of the past. The best statesmanship both here and in the great self-governing communities overseas has for years past in regard to inter-Imperial relations been not merely negative—it has been of a positive and a growingly constructive kind. The Imperial Conference which meets periodically for the discussion and settlement of matters of common interest, and the presence of the Dominions Ministers when they visit this country at the meetings of the Committee of Imperial Defence, are but the outward manifestation of an ever-increasing sense of intimacy, of solidarity, of corporate unity. (Cheers.) It is not merely that there is not, as I believe, a Dominion of the Crown which would not rather suffer annihilation than exchange for any other sovereignty its allegiance to the British Crown. (Cheers.) It is that they and we alike have become conscious members of a living partnership which all over the world, under the same flag, in every variety of climate and of material conditions, upholds the same principles of freedom and of justice. (Cheers.)

That brings me to the other reason for this unexampled exhibition of a common patriotism. Mr. Watson, the distinguished ex-Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, whom I had the pleasure of meeting here a few weeks ago, made a striking remark:

"The Dominions," he said, "are not simply assisting the Mother Country in the European War. They feel, each one of them, that they are also fighting their own battle for their own ideals—ideals of right and of personal and political liberty—against forces which, if victorious, would inflict a fatal and a world-wide blow at those ideals." (Cheers.)

That view of the matter I believe to be profoundly true. Little did our enemy understand or realise when he wantonly opened the gates of war what forces he was unchaining in every quarter of the globe where the English language is spoken, and where the free traditions of our race have entered into the life-blood of the people. (Cheers.) He has from the first, and increasingly so as he has proceeded, violated every law of God and of man—(cheers)—step by step down the incline to a depth of unmeasured infamy—he has mobilised against him all the powers and influences which are at the back of the free spirit of mankind.

War we know well is not fought with spiritual weapons. It needs, and never more did it need than with us to-day, physical strength and incessant flow of numbers, all the equipment and apparatus that science can devise or industry supply. It is more than ever before a question not of personal prowess or of brilliant surprises, but of the steady and unsleeping organisation of the whole of the material resources of our community. (Cheers.)

But, let us never for a moment forget what we are fighting to achieve, and, still more, what we are fighting to avert. We have noble comrades in arms, but, in Wordsworth's phrase, we have also great Allies none the less potent, because to the eye of sense they are invisible, and among them is man's unconquerable mind. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Asquith moved the following resolution:

That this meeting of the citizens of London records, on behalf of the British people, its abiding gratitude for the unparalleled services rendered by the self-government Dominions, the Colonies, the Protectorates, and the Indian Empire, in the struggle to maintain the ideal of Liberty and Justice, which is the common and sacred cause of the Allies. (Cheers.)

MR. BONAR LAW.

UNSURPASSED HEROISM.

Mr. Bonar Law was received with loud cheering on rising to second the resolution. He said: This is a time when anyone would least desire, if he could help it, to make speeches. When every morning we read the Roll of Honour in our papers, when we think of what is being done, and what is being done, not only on the fields of Flanders, but in so many other quarters of the world, when we think of the heroism which is being displayed every day and every hour to an extent that has never been surpassed in the history of the world—(cheers)—when we think of the carnage and death which is carrying away so many of the flower of our people, are not our feelings best expressed in the words used by Abraham Lincoln on the field of Gettysburg, "The world will little know, nor long remember, what we say here, but it will never forget what they did here."

What matters is not what we say but what they do, and what we here can do to help them. I recall the meeting in this hall at which the Prime Minister spoke as he has spoken to-day. We knew then something. We knew a good deal of the methods of the enemy. We know more to-day. I happen to remember, and I turned it up this morning, a passage written by a German historian which so accurately describes the latest German outrage, that I shall read you a translation of it: "That they should without warning have fallen on the Fleet with armed hands was a folly not less than barbarity—one of those frightful barbarisms of civilisation where morality suddenly looses the rudder, and naked baseness stands out before us as if to warn us against the childish belief that civilisation can root out the bestiality of man."

"REPTILE LET LOOSE."

That is what we are fighting against. But there is no use making speeches about it. There is no use appealing to the civilised world against it. When a venomous reptile is let loose there is one thing only to be done—that is to destroy it. (Cheers.) That is our task. It is no easy task. To accomplish it we need to put forth the full strength to the last ounce of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) There have been rumours—perhaps I may be permitted to say so much as this—of political changes, or combinations of politicians or statesmen. Such combinations would be useless, perhaps worse than useless, except as a means to an end—as a means to a combination of the nation, a nation from top to bottom organised for the purpose of ending this war. (Cheers).

But to destroy this monster we need, and, thank heaven, we have it, the full force not only of the United Kingdom, but of the British Empire. (Cheers.) Our enemies have singled us out from all the Allies as the chief object of their hatred. As the Prime Minister has pointed out; in other words, the British Empire is the antithesis of everything for which German militarism stands. They rely on force, and force alone. They not only despise, but they do not understand, moral forces, and it is moral forces on which the British Empire rests. (Cheers.) The Prime Minister has spoken of what has been done for us, let us say, by our Indian fellow-subjects.

We know something of it. I do not think we fully realise here how much those men who have fought and died by the side of our own soldiers have helped us through these long months. (Cheers.) It is my belief that as a nation we have more reason to be proud of the spontaneous enthusiasm on behalf of their emperor and their Empire of the Indian Princes and peoples than we had to be proud of the conquest of India. (Cheers.)

But what can we say of the self-governing Dominions? How can anyone who speaks for the people of the United Kingdom adequately express our gratitude and our admiration for what they have done, are doing, and, in increasing measure, will do, in bringing this war to an end? We had not the power, we should never have dreamed, of trying to compel any one of them to send a man or to contribute a penny. They have come forward, they have given their substance and their lives as freely as our own people, because, as it was expressed by Mr. Watson, in the words the Prime Minister has quoted, they have come, not to help us, but to fight for the Empire which is theirs as much as ours. (Cheers.)

The Prime Minister has spoken of what has been done by our fellow-subjects in South Africa. It is a great work, which I hope his speech will enable the people of this country to realise more fully. It is a great work. They have been the first—to them is the honour—they will not be the last to enter as conquerors the capital of an enemy. (Loud cheers.)

BLOOD SHED LIKE WATER.

The Australians and the New Zealanders in the Dardanelles have shed their blood like water, and have shown to an extent which we here do not realise, a skill, a courage, and a tenacity under circumstances of appalling difficulties, which give us the

(Continued on page 12.)

ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

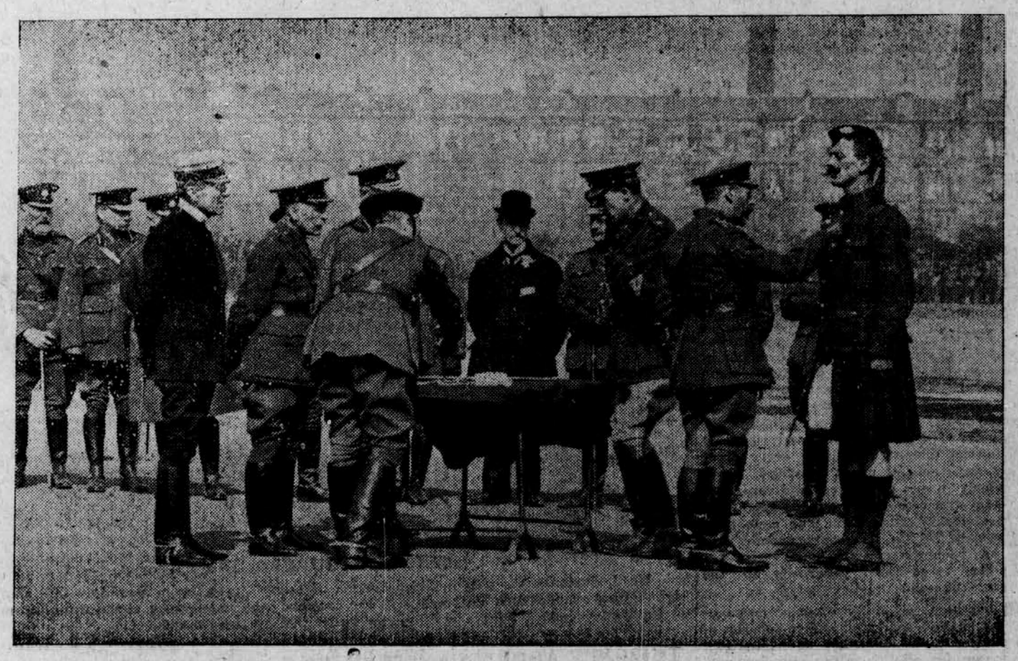

Photo by "Central News."

His Majesty decorating, on parade, Private Ross Tollerton with the Victoria Cross for carrying a wounded man to a place of safety, though wounded, at the battle of the Aisne.

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DOMINIONS AND THE WAR.

(*Continued from page* 11.)

right to say their services have been unsurpassed in any theatre of war. (Cheers.) But what about Canada? (Cheers.) The world learned with surprise—the British world learned not with surprise, but with a thrill of pride, which spread from one end of it to the other—that men who a few months ago were civilians had stood the severest test of war, and had gained a reputation, which, as the Prime Minister said, will never die. (Cheers.)

Perhaps, as one born in Canada—(cheers)—and knowing personally some of those who have fallen in the last few weeks, even the representatives of the other Dominions will not be surprised that I think most of what has been done by Canada. (Cheers.) I heard only to-day a story, one of many, which I should like to tell you. In the last few days a Canadian soldier was fighting a machine gun. It was destroyed by a shell. He seized another; he fought it too; it was destroyed by a shell. He seized a third; it, too, was destroyed by a shell, and he was untouched. No other machine gun was ready; he seized a rifle, and he is dead to-day upon the field of Flanders. (Cheers.) It is deeds like these which gave so much force to the simple words which I read with a special thrill, uttered by the Principal of one of the Canadian universities a few days after the battle of Ypres: "It means more to be a Canadian to-day than it did a week ago." (Cheers.)

This is, as the Prime Minister said, the greatest war in history. It is, I think, the bloodiest. And on the part of our enemies it is one of the most savage. We have nothing to do but to set our teeth and see the end of it. (Cheers.) I do not wish in anything to look beyond this war. (Cheers.) Our enemies said it was we who organised it. What could we gain by it? What can we again by it now? Nothing except peace, and security for peace in the future. (Cheers.) But perhaps in this gathering with the representatives of the Dominions here, I may be permitted to say for myself, and myself alone, not attempting to speak for any party, that I have now a hope that we shall gain something more as the result of this war. The Dominions of the British Empire have not been created by the war, but the conditions have been changed by the war, and it is my hope, and if it is taken up in earnest while the metal is still glowing red hot from the furnace of war, and I believe it could be done, that as a result of it we may see a Parliament of the British Empire, in which every part of that Empire, in proportion to its resources and its numbers, will share in the duty and the honour of ruling the British Empire. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution was unanimously carried.

CANADA'S MESSAGE.

The Hon. Sir C. H. Perley, member of the Canadian Government, acknowledging the resolution, said they looked forward to the day when they should have a voice in all matters of common interest to the whole Empire. The announcement already made that before peace was concluded the self-governing Dominions would be consulted had produced a splendid feeling in Canada. The speaker quoted the following message, which he said he had just received from Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, "the strong and loyal leader of the Canadian people at this critical time.":

The losses sustained by our Canadian troops in the magnificently gallant stand they made in the recent fighting will serve to strengthen, if possible, the determination of the Canadian people to bring this war to a triumphant conclusion. (Cheers.)

The Right Hon. Sir George Reid, acknowledging as High Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Australia, said that twenty years of German friendship would have been more fatal than their asphyxiating gas, which seemed the last word in diabolical cowardice; while twenty years of German hate would be quite a healthy, bracing tonic. One of the painful astonishments of the war was the strange ferocity so suddenly developed in the average German. It seemed to justify what some said of him—that from his cradle to his grave he was such a creature of authority that he would do anything a uniform told him to do. (Laughter.)

The Right Hon. T. Mackenzie, High Commissioner for the Dominion of New Zealand, read the following message from Mr. Massey, Prime Minister of the Dominion:

New Zealand is proud and pleased to do her share in the momentous crisis through which the Empire is passing. We are proud of our brave sons who took part in the great battle of Gallipoli, and though many of them have left their bones in foreign soil, they died the best of all deaths—they gave their lives for the Empire and the country. We have more New Zealanders coming—many thousands more of the same stamp, and the same stock, eager to take the places of those who have fallen, and to assist, as soldiers of the King, in securing victory for Britain and her Allies. Though New Zealand is but a small country, all we are and all we have is at the Empire's call. (Cheers.)

EMPIRE'S "YOUNGEST SON."

The Right Hon. W. P. Schreiner, High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, read, amid loud cheers, the following telegram from General Botha:

Karibib, May 18.

From the enemy's late South African capital.

Cordial greetings from youngest son. Success to the Allies. GENERAL BOTHA.

The speaker said the British flag now floated over a new province in South Africa as great as Germany in Europe, and it was his belief that it would continue to float there, whatever might be the settled terms of peace. (Cheers.)

The Marquis of Crewe, in moving a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, mentioned that in the course of a few weeks there would take place the 700th anniversary of the sealing of Magna Charta, and the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo. Speeches to which they had just listened had shown what the answer of the whole Empire was to the monstrous defiance of Germany. He desired to express his conviction that the recognition by that meeti of the answer which India had given to Germany would thrill through the whole of the Empire. That answer had been given by the Indian Army, by the Princes of India, and by the whole people of India, who had lavished their labour, their gifts, and their prayers on behalf of the cause of which their beloved King Emperor was the centre and the symbol. (Cheers.)

Of the hopes of the future Mr. Bonar Law had spoken eloquently, and he (his lordship) would like also to think that the association of India and of the Colonies at such a gathering as that was a significant sign of the essential comprehension which, as the years rolled on, would, as he firmly believed, sweep away all those obstacles of distance, of creed, or of race which seemed to interfere with the complete union of the different members of the great Imperial Confederation—a union which would hinge upon the free activities of each, and which would be firmly based upon a common belief in the progress of the whole. (Cheers.)

AMAZING SACRIFICES.

Mr. Harcourt, in seconding, said the self-governing Dominions had been so amply represented on the platform that he appeared only on behalf of Newfoundland, which had no High Commissioner, and of the other British Colonies and Protectorates throughout the world. It was impossible to express adequately their gratitude, their appreciation, their amazement at the sacrifices which every one of them had made. (Cheers.)

They knew in general how every rock and islet in the distant seas, how every great Colony, with men of every race and creed and colour, in our protection, had rallied to that flag which they knew to be their own best protector. (Cheers.) "For more than nine months," Mr. Harcourt added, "my office has been the clearing-house of the patriotism and the generosity of the Empire. (Cheers.)

"It has been the switch-room of messages of devotion and sacrifice, and a coherer of divers races to a universal determination. The reason for all this is not only Imperial interest, Imperial sentiment, but a passionate appreciation of British methods of Imperial rule. At the end of this war I believe it will be said, and truly said, that Germany has not fought in vain, for she will have consolidated the British Empire." (Loud cheers.)

HINDU UNIVERSITY BILL.

VIEWS OF THE CALCUTTA INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 10.

The Indian Asociatsion of Calcutta in expressing opinion on the Hindu University Bill says it is generally opposed to the idea of denominational Universities. The Association suggests that all communities in India having no objection to be styled as Hindus should be permitted to open classes for the religious training of the students of those communities. It objects to the compulsory instruction of Hindu students in Hindu religion, to the unlimited dual powers vested in the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governor, to the emergency powers given to the Governor-General to remove a professor or an examiner, to the power of the Visitor to annul the proceedings of the University, to the multiplicity of controlling agencies, to the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor being subject to the approval of the Visitor and to the statutory bar against the inclusion of non-Hindus in the governing body. The Association suggests an increase in the number of members elected by persons other than the donors, and the creation of a board of appointment and suggest that Technology and Commerce ought to have precedence over Law.

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BETWEEN THE ATTACKS.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

A well-known literary man who is at the front gives some vivid pictures of life in the front lines while awaiting the order to attack. The following extracts will leave a strong impression of what the French and British Tommies are doing between the actual fighting:—

Wednesday Evening.—Three days and nights of impatience! We are still waiting for the signal. Nothing! The weather is not favourable—the clouds are low, and the wind is stormgusty. The guns could not find their mark. Now and again we see a trial balloon loosed by our airmen to note the force and the direction of the wind that is tossing them. We are bored—play cards and make target practice. P. says to me, "Lend me your Boche." We have distributed our neighbours opposite amongst ourselves, and each of us has one. Anybody who fired at another man's Boche would be disgraced. Mine is installed in the second storey of a house with a slate roof. He is a very good shot, and is excellent at hiding himself.

I believe he has a black beard, but P. declares he is red-haired. I do not mind lending him for ten minutes, and P. begins, but he is too "fed up" to shoot well. Utter boredom—soaked feet, and no one has a word to say! We have had a false joy in the arrival of the mail; but nothing in it, and above all no papers. Mme. B. writes to ask me if I should not like a jig-saw puzzle! Ah, yes! it is just the thing P. alone has had a real letter, with a lock of curly brown hair, from his little daughter. "It is true," he remarks, "she is five years old to-day." He remains silent and morose, then leans on his elbow and begins to shoot regularly, counting: One, two, three, four, five; one, two, three, four, five; and so on for more than half an hour.

Friday.—The train has just brought a thousand or so chasseurs-a-pied, who run about and mingle like microscopic shadows on the railway embankment. They are quite young—the class of 1914. They have never heard the cannon. A battery precisely starts firing beyond B., and they salute each shot by waving their kepis. The next minute they have disappeared. It is stupefying to see how rapidly the plain swallows up men, horses, and guns. The troops keep on coming in, and I have always before my eyes the same sad solitude. I think of the old engravings of battle-fields, the proud cavaliers with plumed hats caracoling, and the clouds of dust beneath the hoofs of their steeds.

AEROPLANES AT WORK.

Monday morning.—At eight o'clock 80 Spahis arrive in our trench who have left their horses at the rear, and have volunteered to lead the assault on D. We have coffee and pick-me-ups—there is no hurry, the artillery has to prepare our work. Six or seven aeroplanes rise from different points of the horizon. On both sides we are trying to make out each other's positions. At first the machines describe wide sweeps, without heeding the puffs of smoke, black and white, from the shells bombarding them. Then they approach, swing apart, cross, and seem to be dancing some quadrille of giant inserts. About five miles behind us a captive balloon hangs motionless in the air. The hour is coming.

Our new Arab comrades do not show any emotion. They doze and smoke cigarettes, and now and again one of them suddenly breaks out into one of those airs that dwell on a single prolonged note. Our nerves are beginning to jangle, and our gestures and our glances speak if our lips are dumb. A corporal of the third section slips up to us and whispers, "A cannon; a cannon in the trench!" From whence has it risen up? From underground? I must go and see it. It is 300 yards to our left, and is in an emplacement that the sappers have prepared for it. It is a pretty little 75, with its small muzzle well concealed, just covering the house occupied by the enemy. The sight drowns us in an unreasonable flood of confidence.

The bombardment preparatory has begun—the shells rustle through the air with a slight sharp and derisive hum. The birds rise in flocks from the plain—crows, pigeons, and starlings. In a curtain of crows, black and heavy, two holes are drilled. The artillery is now roaring full-mouthed. It is no longer a rustle and hum—it growls, bellows, and mews. The whole countryside is a-tremble. When a German shell falls near us it is as if an enormous hand had taken us by the head and thrown us into the mud. . . . This concert lasts 50 minutes. The little gun in our trenches then begins its solo. We fire and fire, and the roofs of the village houses fly, tiles and slates.

What a work our little gun does! It is a miracle to have brought it there, where it fires almost point blank, and without one shot waiting on the other. Gaping holes open in the fronts, roofs fall in, and walls tumble to pieces. The enemy has hoisted one or two mitrailleuses on the metal works over a coal pit. In a couple of minutes these iron pylons are twisted, torn, and smashed by our shells. . . . We have nothing now except to deliver the assault. The Spahis are ready to leap, and I see the muscles of their jaws nervously working. A company of Chasseurs has been sent in the morning to support us. They are pale, a little, but not one trembles, and they are proud to go under fire.

NINE HELMETS AT HIS BELT.

One of them cries out, a lad of nineteen, for a ball has broken his shoulder. He struggles with rage, as he is taken to the rear. As the group passes behind the gun, the lieutenant asks, "What is the matter with you, young 'un?" The other shows his shoulder. "Ah! They have annoyed you! You shall see. We will give them a round in your honour!" And a series of shells is loosed. Boom, boom! on to an earthwork, from which the enemy were still firing on us. The occupants are blown up into the air, arms and legs, and the boy laughs with all his heart. . . . The Spahis have sprung forward like madmen, and it was all we could do to keep back the Chasseurs from following.

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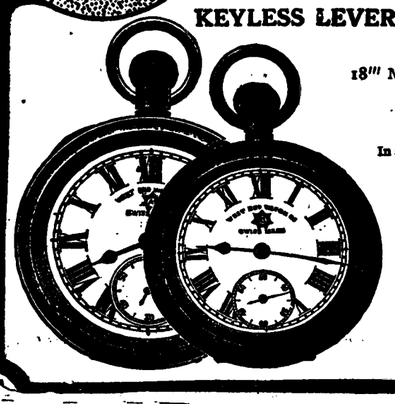

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TRIPLE ALLIANCE DENOUNCED.

TREATY BROKEN BY WAR WITH SERBIA.

ITALY'S IGNORANCE OF THE ULTIMATUM.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

A forecast of the Green Book containing the secret history of the diplomatic correspondence between Austria and Italy was published in the "Giornale d'Italia" on May 19. The journal states that the invasion of Serbia was held by Italy to be a violation of the Triple Alliance as it affected Italy. The Italian Government blames Austria for the European war and says she created a situation from which she alone could profit.

The actual grounds on which Italy denounced the Triple Alliance at Vienna on May 4 were that Austria delivered her ultimatum to Serbia without notifying Italy and thereby disturbed the *status quo* in the Balkans. She took up arms in contempt of Italy's counsels and in direct opposition to the vital interests of Italy. The negotiations continued from December 9, 1914, to May 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome wired on May 19:—

According to the "Giornale d'Italia's" forecast of the Green Book, Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, on December 9, 1914, pointed out to the Austrian Government that the advance of the Imperial troops into Serbia constituted an act provided against by the Triple Alliance treaty. Austria did not concur. There followed vacillations, and on December 22 the Duke of Avarna, the Italian Ambassador in Vienna, telegraphed that Austria was deliberately letting the matter drag.

On March 9 Baron Burian, the Austrian Foreign Minister, having consented to discuss certain compensations, Baron Sonnino stated Italy's claims. Baron Burian replied that he did not agree to any immediate cession. Germany, through Prince Bulow, on March 20 undertook to guarantee the execution after the conclusion of peace of agreements made. Baron Sonnino agreed to resume negotiations if Vienna made concrete proposals. Seven days later Baron Burian asked Italy to enter upon the following pledges:—

1. Benevolent neutrality of Italy politically and economically throughout the war.
2. Liberty of action in the Balkans for Austria.
3. Renunciation by Italy of all ulterior compensation.
4. Maintenance of the existing Italo-Austrian agreemnt regarding Albania.

Finally, on April 2, Baron Burian indicated the nature of the proposed territorial cession.

The district of Garda (Rovereto, Riva, and Tione, but not Madonna di Campiglio and its environs), Trent and the district of Borgo as far as Lavis (south of Mezzolombardo), thus not including Valdisole, Vamdinon, Cles, Valcembra, Vaofienne Valfassa, nor Alto Adige.

ITALY'S PROPOSALS.

At the request of Baron Burian, Baron Sonnino on April 8 presented the following counter-proposals:—

1. Cession of the Trentino, following the confines of the kingdom of Italy of 1811.
2. In Eastern Frioul, Marborgetto, (beyond Pontebba), Plezzo, Tolmino, Gradisca, Gorizia, Monfalcone, and Comano as far as Nabresina.
3. Trieste, Capodistria, and Pirano to form a State independent of Austria.
4. Islands of Curzolari, Lissa, Lesina, Curzola, Lagap, Lagosta, Cazza, and Meleda.
5. Austrian declaration of disinterestedness in Albania. The recognition of the Italian sovereignty over Valona.

Between April 2 and 13 rumours of a separate peace between Austria-Hungary and Russia appearing to have acquired a positive basis, Rome insisted on a reply from Vienna. The reply was a complete refusal except as regards the small zone of the Trentino. An immediate cession was not even spoken of.

On April 5 the Duke of Avarna telegraphed that the Austrian Government was again delaying the issue by useless discussions, and did not believe Italy would go to war. He was of opinion that an agreement was impossible. In consequence of this state of affairs Baron Sonnino on May 4 denounced at Vienna the Treaty of Alliance between Italy and Austria. The despatch stated that Italy had faithfully adhered to the alliance. For several months she had made efforts to create a situation favourable to the re-establishment between the two States of friendly relations, but the negotiations had led to no practical results.

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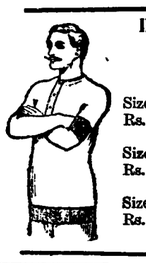

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LOST FALABA INQUIRY.

PIRATE CREW'S JEERS AT DROWNING MEN.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The torpedoing of the Elder Dempster liner Falaba, which resulted in the loss of 47 members of a crew of 95 and 54 of her 147 passengers, was investigated at a Board of Trade inquiry opened at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on May 20.

The liner, of 4,806 tons gross, was on a voyage to Sierra Leone on March 28, and when some sixty miles west of St. Anne's Head and south of the St. George's Channel she was attacked by a German submarine and sank in ten minutes, before the whole of the crew and passengers could be saved.

The Solicitor-General (Sir Stanley Buckmaster), after describing how the submarine flew the British white ensign and torpedoed the Falaba while two boatloads of capsized passengers were struggling in the water, said: "The evidence appears to be quite complete and quite conclusive that the crew of the submarine behaved with the most heartless and inhuman brutality. No effort was made to save a single life, and the unfortunate people were drowned in the presence of this boat." British submarines, he added, had picked up and saved passengers.

William Guy, the chief engineer, stated that he saw some soldiers in khaki looking at the submarine.

Lord Mersey (Wreck Commissioner): Was she taking any troops out? The witness: No, sir; they were passengers going to West Africa.

Captain Thompson, the marine superintendent of the Elder Dempster Line said the Falaba was carrying a general cargo, including thirteen tons of ammunition.

Mr. J. C. Watt, a passenger, described how he saw four or five of the crew of the submarine "standing laughing" at the people struggling in the water—an incident which Berlin, it will be remembered, denied a few days after the first report of it.

The bedroom steward of the Falaba said every passenger had a lifebelt on. There was no panic and a number of the passengers were singing "It's a long way to Tipperary."

Captain Harrison, formerly Assistant-Commissioner of Police on Gold Coast, said the boat into which he got was so crowded that passengers could not get at the oars. It drifted away and sank in a few minutes. "She was absolutely rotten," said the witness, who in reply to Mr. Aspinall, K.C., for the Elder Dempster officers, expressed the opinion that the other boats were probably worse.

Answering Lord Mersey, Mr. Aspinall said the boat described as "rotten" was built in 1913, and others in 1911, 1907, and 1906.

The inquiry was adjourned.

ENEMY ALIENS IN ENGLAND.

ONE-SIDED NEUTRALISATION.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Mr. McKenna was cross-examined in the House of Commons on May 17 as to the circumstances under which enemy aliens have become naturalised in Great Britain. Sir Henry Dalziel asked whether Germans in such cases were required to renounce their German nationality before receiving British citizenship.

The Home Secretary replied that he was not aware of any case in which certificates of naturalisation had been granted in which the person concerned had not been absent from Germany sufficiently long to lose his status of German nationality under German law. The Government had taken the better course of obtaining in every case evidence of trustworthy persons to the effect that the applicant had sufficiently identified himself with British interests and was under no obligation to his native country.

Pressed by Sir E. Carson, Lord Robert Cecil, and others as to whether the German Government recognised the right of any German to renounce his German nationality, Mr. McKenna declared that the German law on the matter and its interpretation by the German courts changed frequently, and might do again, as the German Government had not shown that respect for written documents which other Governments had.

Sir H. Dalziel said there was a widespread complaint that naturalisation by Germans was obtained by powerful influences. Could the Home Secretary say that no German chauffeur of a Cabinet Minister had been naturalised since the outbreak of war?

Mr. McKenna denied very warmly that powerful influences could be brought to bear to secure naturalisation. It was true that a German chauffeur of a Cabinet Minister was naturalised on August 8. There were very special circumstances in the case.

This provoked an inquiry as to what public interest was served by this, especially in view of the fact that men who had lived in England for forty years and never been in Germany at all were refused naturalisation.

Mr. McKenna took refuge by asking for notice of this question, but offered to show any member of the House any papers relating to any naturalisation matter that he desired to see.

NEUTRALISATION WITHOUT DENATIONALISATION.

On July 22, 1913, the Kaiser signed a new law affecting Germans living out of Germany. It was laid down that a German shall not lose his nationality if, before acquiring a foreign nationality, he obtains the permission of the home authorities to retain his German nationality.

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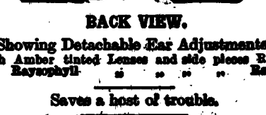

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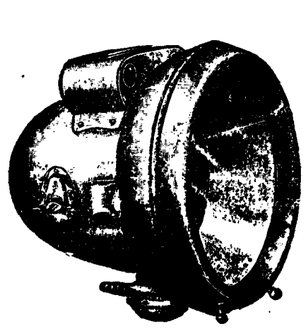

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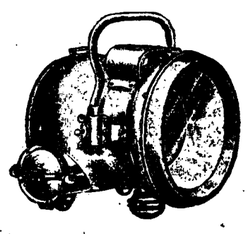

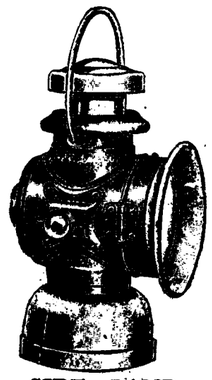

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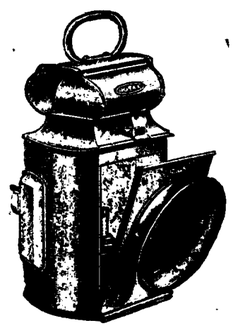

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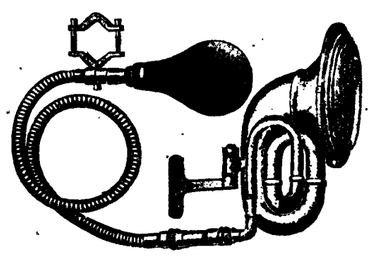

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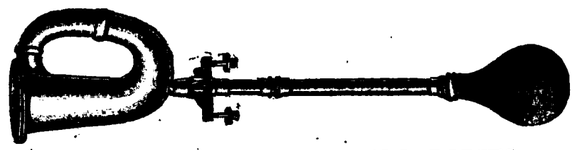

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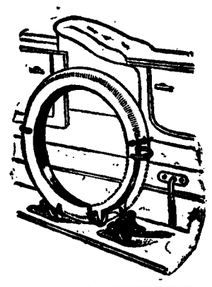

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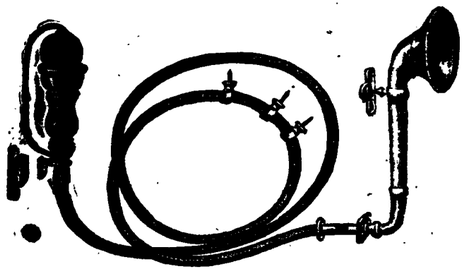

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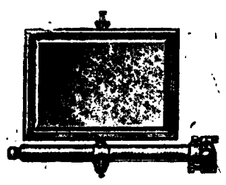

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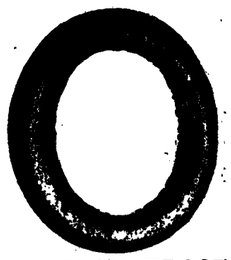
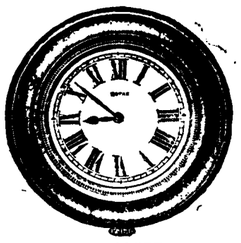


WATERPROOF COVERS FOR STEPNEYS.

ROOF LAMP.



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